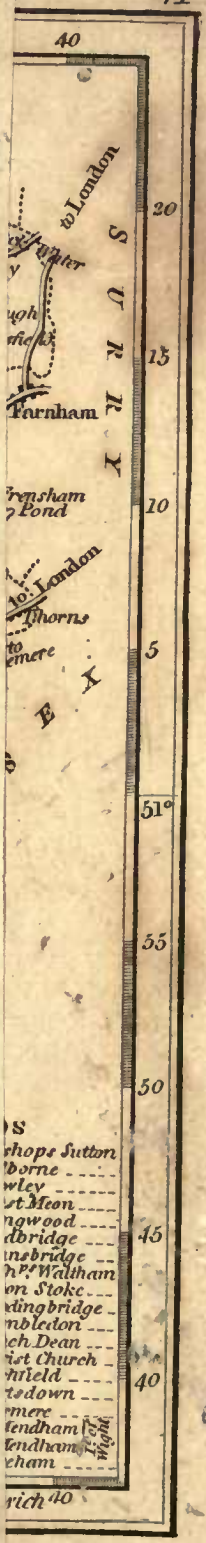
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TOPOGRAPHICAL

AND

STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Containing an Account of its

Situation,	Mines,	Agriculture,
Extent,	Minerals,	Fairs,
Towns,	Fisheries,	Markets,
Roads,	Manufactures,	Curiosities,
Rivers,	Trade,	Antiquities,
Lakes,	Commerce,	Natural History,

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE:

Exhibiting

The Direct and principal Cross Roads,
Inns and Distance of Stages, and
Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats,

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY.

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE FAIRS;

And an Index Table,

Shewing at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from London, and from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a

MAP OF THE COUNTY.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,

FOR

HERWOOD, NEELY AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1819.



Printed by G. Woodfall, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London.

A TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY,

Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

Towns.	Dist	Markets.	Houses.	Inhabitants	Post arrives.	Departs.
					H.	H.
Alresford	58	Thurs.	196	1040	3¼ m	11¼ a
Alton	48	Sat.	897	2316	2¼ m	12¼ a
Andover	65	Sat.	629	8295	5 m	9 a
Basingstoke	46	Wed.	529	2656	2¼ m	11¼ a
Beaulieu	77		187	1811		
Brading, I. W.	75		626	1218		
Broughton	69		188	608		
Christchurch	102	Mon.	803	1553	11 m	3 a
Emsworth	65		284	1358	11 m	5 a
Fareham	73		696	3325	7¼ m	6¼ a
Fordingbridge	91	Sat.	445	2250	10 m	3 a
Gosport	78	Sat.	1439	7788	8¼ m	6 a
Havant	60		857	1824	9¼ m	5¼ a
Kingsclere	54	Tues.	898	1863		
Lymington	95	Sat.	584	8264	11 m	4 a
Newport, I. W.	97		657	8855	11 m	3 a
Odiham	42	Sat.	193	1104	7 m	7 a
Overton	53		224	1178	8¼ m	10¼ a
Petersfield	55	Sat.	208	1159	3¼ m	10¼ a
Portsmouth	78	Tu.Th. Sat.	1084	7103	6¼ m	8 a
Ringwood	91		658	3269	9¼ m	6 a
Romsey	74	Sat.	803	4297	8 m	6 a
Selbourne	50		123	770		
Southampton	76	Tu.Th. Sat.	1573	9617	6¼ m	9 a
Stockbridge	66	Thu.	145	663	7 m	6 a
Titchfield	78		548	3227		
Waltham Bishops	67	Frid.	59	330		
Whitchurch	57	Frid.	173	818	4 m	10 a
Winchester	63	W. S.	1087	6705	4¼ m	10¼ a
Yarmouth, I. W.	100	Frid.	84	427	10 m	2 a

The rate of postage for a single letter varies from 6*d*. to 8*d*. throughout the county.

INDEX

Of Distances from Town to Town, in the

County of Wants.

To find the distance from Alresford to Yarmouth, I. W. See Alresford on the top and Yarmouth I. W. on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet which gives the distance, *viz.* 42.

	Alresford ..... *Distant from London* ..... Miles,	58
Alton	10 Alton	48
Andover	18 27 Andover	65
Basingstoke	13 10 18 Basingstoke	46
Beaulieu	26 35 30 35 Beaulieu	77
Brading, I. W. ...	30 37 44 44 20 Brading	75
Christchurch	46 56 44 47 17 30 Christchurch	102
Emsworth	22 25 40 35 25 16 43 Emsworth	65
Fareham	20 27 32 33 13 13 45 12 Fareham	73
Fordingbridge ...	32 42 26 40 26 40 15 42 33 Fordingbridge	91
Gosport	23 30 37 36 18 8 49 10 4 37 Gosport	78
Havant	21 26 38 36 22 13 51 3 8 41 10 Havant	66
Kingsclere	21 18 16 9 38 48 51 39 41 42 44 45 Kingsclere	54
Lymington	36 46 40 44 7 20 12 34 34 21 33 40 50 Lymington	05
Newport, I. W...	42 48 50 59 12 7 29 24 18 38 18 29 56 7 Newport, I. W.	97
Odiham	17 8 24 6 42 43 64 35 35 50 38 34 15 54 48 Odiham	97
Overton	15 18 10 9 34 40 45 37 29 36 35 32 7 38 38 16 Overton	53
Petersfield	8 12 32 24 30 24 48 15 16 40 20 13 31 40 38 21 25 Petersfield	55
Portsmouth	28 34 41 45 20 7 46 10 9 34 2 9 49 37 20 39 35 18 Portsmouth	73
Ringwood	36 46 33 45 19 34 7 44 36 6 40 42 50 15 25 54 40 44 41 Ringwood	91
Romsey	18 28 17 29 15 30 24 30 22 14 27 31 32 18 35 35 22 34 28 18 Romsey	74
Southampton	18 28 26 30 7 22 27 23 18 15 22 24 34 18 24 36 26 24 21 20 8 Southampton	76
Stockbridge	15 25 7 20 23 38 34 38 32 21 31 31 22 41 43 26 14 28 37 26 10 18 Stockbridge	66
Titchfield	18 24 30 32 4 15 31 14 2 36 8 11 38 19 11 33 33 20 7 27 17 10 24 Titchfield	78
Waltham Bishops.	12 20 24 25 8 20 37 18 8 25 12 13 33 26 30 28 22 15 17 28 19 10 18 8 Waltham Bishops.....	67
Whitchurch.....	15 17 7 11 29 40 47 37 31 33 36 36 9 39 47 17 3 23 40 41 23 25 18 30 23 Whitchurch.....	57
Winchester	7 17 14 18 17 28 35 26 18 25 23 23 22 26 36 24 14 18 27 27 11 12 9 20 10 13 Winchester	63
Yarmouth, I. W.	42 52 47 51 5 12 19 33 30 28 24 34 57 7 10 60 40 44 28 22 25 25 48 18 33 46 33 Yarmouth, I. W.	100

AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

HAMPSHIRE is situated in the Province of CANTERBURY and the Diocese of WINCHESTER, and is included in the Western Circuit.

Bounded by	*Extent*	*Contains*	*Sends to Parliament*	*Produce & Manufacture*
Surrey & Sussex, E. Dorsetshire & Wiltshire, W. Berkshire. N. And by the English Channel, S.	In length 56 miles. In breadth 40 miles. And about 150 miles in circumference. Exclusive of the Isle of Wight.	39 Hundreds 1 City 20 Market Towns 253 Parishes 39,257 Houses 245,080 Inhabitants	20 Representatives, *viz.* 2 for the County 2 Winchester 2 Southampton 2 Portsmouth 2 Lymington 2 Christchurch 2 Andover 2 Whitchurch 2 Petersfield 2 Stockbridge	Corn and Hops. Cloth, Shalloons, and Coarse Woollens.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT,

Lies on the coast of Hampshire; its easterly point opposite Portsmouth and its most westerly over against Christchurch.	Extends from E. to W. about 23 miles in length and about 13 in breadth, at the middle.	Contains 4 Market Towns 2 Hundreds About 100,000 acres.	Sends to Parliament six members, *viz.* 2 Newport 2 Yarmouth 2 Newton	

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS,

IN

HAMPSHIRE,

AND THE

DIRECT ROAD FROM LONDON.

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED

THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. *and* L.

LONDON TO WINCHESTER.

Knightsbridge		½	
On L. a *T. R.* to Fulham.			
Kensington	1¼	1¾	*On* R. *the Palace through Holland House, Lord Holland.*
Hammersmith	1¾	3½	*On* L. *the Margravine of Anspach and W. Hunter, esq.* R. *Rickards, esq.* R.
Turnham Green	1½	5	*On* L. *Sutton court—Sidebotton, esq. and Little Sutton on* L. *of which, at Chiswick, see Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire, and Grove House, Rev. Mr. Lowth.*
Chiswick on L. 5¾ *M.*			
London stile	1	6	
	¼	6¼	*On* R. *of Turnham Green, Fairlawn House—Thompson, esq.*
Kew on L. 6¼ *M.*			
BRENTFORD	1	7¼	*Entering on* L. *see Kew-bridge and Palace, Brentford bridge, the Grand Junction Canal which commences at Braunston in*

			Northamptonshire, and forms a junction with the Oxford. It here unites with the Thames, after running 93¼ *Miles.*
Cross the Brent, whose course on R. *is from Greenford, and on* L. *into the Thames.* *Cross the Grand Junction Canal.*			*Through Brentford on* L. *Sion House, Duke of Northumberland, on* R. *Sion Hill, Duke of and opposite Sion Lodge, about* 1 *M. to* R. *Osterley park, Earl of Jersey.*
Smallberry Green	1	8¼	*Spring Grove, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Banks, Bart.*
Hounslow *George* *At the end of Hounslow on* R. *a T. R. through Reading to Bath over Hounslow Heath.* *Cross the old* R. *a branch of the Colne.*	1	9¼	*About* 1 *M. on* L. *Whitton Place, G. Gostling, esq. and Whitton Park with its fine cedars of Lebanon, Sir B. Hobhouse and Sam. Prime, esq. near it Whitton Dean, Is. Campbell, esq.*
Powder Mills *Cross the New* R. *a branch of the Colne, at Babe Bridge, on* L. *it loses itself in Bushy Park.*	2	11¼	½ *M. beyond on* L. *Hanworth House, Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple.*
Bedfont Cross the Colne R. Entrance of Staines, on L. a *T. R.* to Kingston 9½ M.	1½	12¾	*Stanwell Place, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart. and Stanwell House, Sir E. F. Stanhope, Bart.* 2 *M. beyond on* R.
STAINES	3½	16¼	
Cross the Thames R. to Egham, *Surrey.*	1½	17¾	
On R. *a T. R. to*			

Reading by Frogmore and Windsor, 23 M.			
Egham Hill *On* R. *a T.R. to Reading, through Windsor Great Park* 19 *M.* *Cross Englefield Heath.*	¾	18½	*A little on* R. *Egham Park —Parry, esq. beyond the White House on Cooper's Hill, B. Flounders, esq. on* R. *Visc. Bulkeley, and further Lord Longford.*
Virginia Water *which runs on* L. *to Chertsey and the Thames. On* R. *a T. R. to Oakingham.* Over Egham Common	2	20½	*Near on* L. *the obelisk built by the late Duke of Cumberland.*
Shrubs Hill *Over Bagshot Heath.*	1¼	21¾	*On* R. *the Earl of Rothes, beyond on* R. *Tilnest, Sir Home Popham, and near is Silwood Park, Sir J. Sibbald, Bart.*
Bagshot	4¼	26	*On Bagshot Heath on* R. *see Windsor Great Park; on* L. *St. Ann's Hill, Hon. Mrs. Fox: Within one mile of Bagshot on* L. *see Hatton Hill, E. Bratton, esq. and a little further, Windlesham House, L. Fowler, esq. and Hall Grove, B. Birt, esq.*
Golden Farmer *On* L. *a T.R. to Farnham* 10½ *M. and to Alton* 20. *Cross the Blackwater* R. *to Hants.*	1¼	27¼	*Entering Bagshot on* R. *Bagshot Park, H. H. the Duke of Gloucester—opposite a conspicuous Tower. In Bagshot on* L. *Lady Spencer.*

Blackwater	$2\frac{3}{4}$	30	*Near on* L. *a remarkable obelisk.*
Over Bagshot Heath to Hartley R			
Hartford	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{4}$	Inn.—*White Lion.*
..ge	$\frac{3}{4}$	36	*On* L. *Elvetham, General Gwynne; Bramshill Park, Sir R. Cope, Bart.* R. 5 *M. on* L. *Dogmerfield Park, Lady Mildmay.*
Near Murrel Green, on L. *a T. R. to Odiham* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*			
Murrel Green	2	38	
Hook	$\frac{3}{4}$	$38\frac{3}{4}$	1 *M. from Hartley Row on* R. *West Green the Earl of Errol, and on* L. *Winchfield Beauclerk, esq.*
On R. *a new ..oad to Reading,* M.; *on* L. *to ..nton* 12.			*Tilney Hall, W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, esq.*
Over Hook Common to			
Water End	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{4}$	
Maplederwell Hatch	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$	*About* 1 *M. beyond on* L. *see Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton.*
Basingstoke Canal	$\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$	
Basing	$\frac{3}{4}$	$43\frac{1}{2}$	
Newram's Turnpike	$\frac{3}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$	
BASINGSTOKE	$\frac{3}{4}$	45	*Near is Woolverston Park, Dowager Lady C. Pole. The Basingstoke Canal passes near Odiham, and joins the* R. *Wey a small distance from the Thames. Near* 2 M. *from the road is Farleigh Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.*
On R. *a T. R. to Reading,* 16			
Popham lane	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	
On R. *a T. R. to Stockbridge* $15\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*			
Popham	$1\frac{1}{4}$	52	
East Stratton Park	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{1}{4}$	*East Stratton Park, Sir Tho. Baring, Bt. about* 3 *miles from East Stratton* 2 *M. on* L. *is Grange Park, H. Drummond, esq. about* 1 *M. beyond Avington Park, Marquis of Buckingham.*
New Inn	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$57\frac{1}{2}$	
King's Worthy	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$60\frac{1}{4}$	
Headbourn Worthy	$\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{3}{4}$	

Winchester *On* R. *a T. R. to Whitchurch* 13 *M. Andover* 13¼ *and Stockbridge* 8½ *and on* L. *to Southampton* 11¾ *and to Gosport* 23½.	1½	62¼	*Just through on* R. *see t King's House used fo Barracks during the Wa St. Croix at, is the Hospita*

SALISBURY TO BAGSHOT,

THROUGH ANDOVER, WHITCHURCH, OVERTON, BASINGSTOKE, AND HARTFORD-BRIDGE.

SALISBURY to *Cross the river Bourne.*			
Winterslow Hut	6½	6½	
Lopton Corner *Enter this county.*	1¼	7¾	
Middle Wallop	2¾	10½	
Down Farm	2¾	13¼	
— — —			*Red Rice, H. Errington, esq.*
Little Ann *Before Andover, on* L. *a T. R. to Ludershall.*	2¾	16	R. *and beyond it on the point of a hill, Deanbury Camp.*
ANDOVER *On* R. *a T. R. to Winchester.*	2	18	Inns.—*Star and Garter, White Hart.* *Wherwell, Jos. Iremonger, esq.* R.
Down-house	2	20	
Hurtsborne	3	23	*Hurtsborne Park, Earl of Portsmouth,* L. *near is Hurtsborne Priory, P. Waldo, esq.*
WHITCHURCH *On* R. *a T. R. to Winchester; on* L. *to Kingsclere.*	2	25	Inns.—*George, White Lion.*
Overton	3½	28½	

— — —			*Dean, John Harwood, esq.* L. *and Ash Park, J. Portal, esq.* R.
— — —			*Hall place, William Bramstone, esq.* R.
— — —			*Malshanger House, Col. Cunningham,* L.
Worting	5½	34	*Manydown, L. B. Withers, esq.* L. *and beyond it Tangier, T. L. Slater, esq.*
BASINGSTOKE *On* L *a. T. R. to Reading; on* R. *to Alton. Cross the Basingstoke Canal.*	2¼	36¼	Inns.——*Crown, Maiden Head.* *Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton,* R.
Maplederwell Hatch	2½	38¾	
Hook	3½	42¼	*Tilney Hall, W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, esq.* L.
Murrell Green *Beyond, on* R. *a T. R. to Odiham.*	1	43¼	*West Green, Mrs. Hawley, and the Earl of Errol,* L.
— — —			*Dogmersfield Park, Lady Mildmay, and Winchfield, —Beauclerk, esq.* R.
Hartley Row	2	45¼	*Elvetham, Gen. Gwynne,* R.
— — —			
Hartford Bridge	¾	46	*Brams Hill, Sir R. Cope, bart.* L.
Blackwater *Bounds of this county.*	5	51	Inn.—*White Lion.*
Golden Farmer	3	54	
BAGSHOT	1½	55½	Inns.—*King's Arms, White Hart.*
London	26		*Bagshot Park, Duke of Gloucester,* L.

SALISBURY TO SOUTHAMPTON,

THROUGH ROMSEY.

Salisbury to			
— — —			*Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor*, R.
Alderbury	3	3	*Clarendon Park, General Bathurst*, R.—*G. Y. Fort esq.* R.
Cross the Salisbury Canal.			
Whaddon	1	4	*Trafalgar, Earl Nelson about 2 M. from on R. Brickworth, Capt. Orr.*
Two miles and a half beyond, on R. *a T. R. to Southampton, by Ouse Bridge.*			
White Parish	4	8	
Cowsfield	1	9	*Breach House, — Egerton esq. ; and Landford House, — Eyre, esq.* R.
— — —			*Sherfield House, J. Lockhart esq.* L.
Enter this county.			
Within a mile of Romsey, on R. *a T. R. to Ringwood.*			
ROMSEY	6¾	15¾	Inns.—*Bell, White Horse.*
On L. *a T.R. to Stockbridge.*			*Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston*, R.
— — —			*Baddesley, William Lewis esq.* L.
Romsey, T. G.	½	16¼	*Lee House, Wm. Fletcher esq.* R.
— — —			
Upton	2½	18¾	*Shirley House, the Rev. J. Nibbs, Sir Charles Richbart.* R.
SOUTHAMPTON	5	23¾	Inns.—*Coach and Horse. Dolphin.*

SALISBURY TO CHRISTCHURCH,

THROUGH FORDINGBRIDGE AND RINGWOOD.

SALISBURY to Bodenham	3	3	*Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor*, L.
— — —			*New Hall, John Thomas Bart, esq.* L.
Charlton Street	2	5	*Barford House, W. L. Bouncker, esq. and Trafalgar, Earl Nelson.*
Downton Wick	2	7	
Foot Bridge	1	8	
Boundary of this county.			
South Chardford	1	9	*Hale House, Mrs. May*, L. *and on* R. *Breamore, Sir C. Hulse, bart.; and beyond it, Whichbury House, Mrs. Templeman.*
Upper Burgate	2	11	*Burgate House, Hon. C. Bulkeley*, L.
FORDINGBRIDGE *On* R. *a T.R. to Cranbourn; on* L. *to Castle Mallwood.*	1½	12½	Inn.—*Greyhound.*
— — —			*Northend, Mrs. Rooke*, R.
Ibsley	3	15½	
— — —			*Moyles Court, Dr. Taylor*, L. *Somerley, — Hodgson, esq.* R.
Blashford Green	1¾	17¼	
— — —			
RINGWOOD *On* R. *a T. R. to Wimborn Minster; on* L *to Romsey.*	1¼	18½	½ *M. on* L. *Avon Cottage, Earl of Malmsbury.*
Lower Kingston	2¼	20¾	
— — —			*Bistern, Wm. Mills, esq.* L.
Avon	2¼	23	

Sopley	1½	24½	*Sopley House, Rev. J. Willis, opposite is Winkton.*
— — —			*J. Walcot, esq.* L.
Staples Cross	2½	26¾	*Hinton House, Sir George Taps, bart.* L. *Belvidere, L. Griffiths, esq. and near the sea, High Cliffe House, — Penteage, esq.*
CHRISTCHURCH	¾	27½	Inn.—*George*

POOLE TO READING,

THROUGH RINGWOOD, ROMSEY, WINCHESTER, AND BASINGSTOKE.

POOLE to			
— — —			*Merley Hall, John W. Willet, esq.* L. *and on* R. *Great Canford, Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury. Now a Monastery for a society of white Carmelite Nuns.*
WIMBORN MINSTER	6½	6½	
New Bridge	5¼	11¾	
Enter this county.			
St. Leonard's Bridge	¾	12½	
RINGWOOD	3½	16	Inns.—*Crown, White Hart.*
— — —			*Blashford House, late Sir J. Hales,* R.
Picked Post	3	19	
— — —			*Moyles Court, Dr. Taylor,* L. *and on* R. ——*Mowbray, esq.*
Stoney Cross	6¼	25¼	*Castle Malwood Cottage, A. Drummond, esq.* R. *at a little distance from the Road or* R. *is Rufus' stone.*
Cadnam	2¼	27½	
On L *a T. R. to Salisbury; on* R *to Southampton.*			
— — —			*Paulton Park, Hans Sloane, esq.*

Oux or Owre Bridge	3¼	34¾	
Cross the Oux river.			
A little beyond on L. *a T. R. to Salisbury.*			
Cross the Anton or Teste river.			
ROMSEY	2¾	33½	Inns.—*Bell, White Horse.*
Cross the Andover Canal.			*Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston,* R.
Romsey T. G.	½	34	
New Pond	1¼	35¼	
Amfield	1¾	37	*Amfield House, Benjamin White, esq.*
Hursley	2½	39½	*Hursley Lodge, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart.* L.
On R. *a T. R. to Southampton.*			
Pitt Pond	3	42½	
WINCHESTER	2	44½	Inns.—*George, White Hart.*
On R. *a T. R. to New Alresford; on* L. *to Stockbridge.*			
Beyond Winchester, on L. *a T. R. to Andover.*			
Worthy	2¼	46¾	*On* L. *Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.; and about a mile farther Avington Park, Marquis of Buckingham.*
Lunways Inn	2½	49½	*On* R. *Grange Park, Henry Drummond, esq.*
East Stratton Park	4	53½	*Stratton Park, Sir Thos. Baring, bart.*
Popham	1¼	54¾	
Popham Lane	1¼	56	*Dummer House, T. Terry, esq.* R.
On L. *a T. R. to Stockbridge.*			
— — —			*Kempshot Park,—Crook, esq.*

— — —			*Farleigh Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth,* L.
BASINGSTOKE	5¾	61¾	Inns.—*Crown, Maiden Head.*
On R. *a T. R. to Hartford Bridge; on* L. *to Wallingford.*			*Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton.*
Chinham, *Chalk Pits*	1	62¾	
Old Basing, T. G.	2	64¾	*Basing Park, R. Norris, esq.*
Sherfield, *Church*	¾	65½	
Sherfield Green	1¼	66¾	
Stratfield Turgis	1	67¾	
Stratfield Saye	1	68¾	*Duke of Wellington.*
Heckfield Heath	2	70¾	*Heckfield Place, C. Shaw Lefevre, esq.*
Bounds of this county.			
Swallowfield	1	71¾	— *Dodd, esq.*
READING	6	77¾	Inns.—*Bear, Crown.*

CHRISTCHURCH TO SOUTHAMPTON,

THROUGH LYMINGTON AND LYNDHURST.

CHRISTCHURCH			Inn.—*George.*
			The Priory, J. Brander, esq.
Sommerford Bridge	1¾	1¾	*Belvidere, L. Griffiths, esq.* R.
— — —			*High Cliff, — Penleaze, esq.* R. *Hinton House, Sir G. Tapps, bart.* R. *East Hinton, J. Levett, esq. and North Hinton, Sir G. Tapps, bart.*
Chuton Bridge	2½	4¼	
Milton Green	1	5¼	
— — —			*Ley Green, — Hicks, esq.* L.
Downton, *Royal Oak*	2½	7¾	
Cross the Avon water.			*Yeovilton,* R. *W. Lacy, esq.*
Efford Mill	2¾	10½	

LYMINGTON	2¼	12¾	Inns.—*Angel, Bugle, Hope and Anchor, Nag's Head, Red Lion.*
Brockenhurst	5	17¾	*The King's House, and Brockenhurst House,* — *Morant, esq.* R.
Lyndhurst	3½	21¼	Inns.——*Crown, Fox and Hounds.*
Through the New Forest to Houndsdown Hill	3½	24¼	*Cuffnells, Mrs. Rose,* L. *and Norwood Lodge, C. Mitchell, esq.*
Cross a branch of the Southampton river at Rumbridge.			*Near Lyndhurst is the Lodge, H.R.H. the Duke of York; and* 1 *m. on* R. *Irons Hill Lodge, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.*
Totton	2	26¾	
On L. *a T. R. to Ringwood.*			
Cross the Andover Canal and the Anton river.			
Redbridge	½	27¼	
Mill Brook	1¼	28½	*Freemantle, J. D. Alexander, esq.* L.
SOUTHAMPTON	2	30½	Inns.—*Coach and Horses, Dolphin, Vine.*

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEWBURY,

THROUGH WINCHESTER AND WHITCHURCH.

SOUTHAMPTON *to*			*Belle Vue, Admiral Bligh,* L.
One mile beyond Southampton, on R. *a T. R. to Gosport.*			*Portswood, W. Mac Kinnon, esq. Bevis Mount, H. Hulton, esq.* R.
Stoneham Common	3	3	*North Stoneham Park, John Fleming, esq.* R. *and South Stoneham Park, also J. Fleming, esq.*
Chandler's Ford Bridge	2½	5½	
Otterborne	2	7½	

Compton	2	9½	*Cranbury House, Lady Holland*, L.
St. Croix	1½	11	*Twyford, H. Hoare, esq.*
WINCHESTER	1	12	*Catherine's Hill.*
On R. *T. Rs. to Basingstoke and New Alresford; on* L. *to Stockbridge.*			Inns.—*George, White Hart. King's House, used as barracks during the war*, R.
Sutton	7	19	*J. Wickham, esq.* L.
Bullington	1	20	*T. Sydney, esq.*
WHITCHURCH	5	25	Inns.—*George, White Lion.*
On R. *a T. R. to Basingstoke; on* L. *to Andover.*			*Hurstbourne Park, Earl of Portsmouth*, L.
Litchfield	4½	29½	
Whitway	3¾	33¼	*Highclere House, Earl of Caernarvon*, L.
Newtown	2¼	36	*Mrs. St. Quintin.*
— — — *Boundary of this County.*			*Sandleford Priory, Matthew Montague, esq.* R.
NEWBURY	2	38	

NEWBURY TO FARNHAM,

THROUGH KINGSCLERE, BASINGSTOKE, AND ODIHAM.

NEWBURY to Knightsbridge	2	2	
Enter this County.			
KING'S CLERE	3	5	*Freemantle Park*, R.
Woolverton	2½	7½	
Stoney Heath	½	8	
Over West Heath to Ramsdale	2½	10½	
Over Brook's Down to BASINGSTOKE	4¼	14¾	Inns.—*Crown, Maiden Head.*
On L. *a T. R.*			

to Reading; on R. *to Whitchurch and Winchester.*			
Cross the Basingstoke Canal.			*Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton,* R.
Mapledurwell Hatch	2½	17¼	
Nately	2	19¼	
Grewel	1	20¼	*Grewel Hill, E. Bean, esq.* L.
ODIHAM	1	21¼	Inn.—*George.*
			Hatchwoods, Rev. Mr. Salmon, L.
— — —			*Dogmersfield Park, Lady Mildmay,* L.
Boundary of this County.			
FARNHAM	8	29¼	

WINCHESTER TO FARNHAM,
THROUGH ALRESFORD AND ALTON.

WINCHESTER to			*Avington Park, Marquis of Buckingham,* L.
Seward's Bridge	6¾	6¾	
— — —			*New Place, Rev. C. Gower.*
ALRESFORD	1	7¾	Inn.—*Swan.*
— — —			*At Old Alresford, a red house, Lord Rodney,* L.
Bishop's Sutton	1¼	9	
Ropley Dean	1¼	10¼	
Ropley Stoke	1¾	12	
Chawton	4¼	16¼	*Chawton Park, J.C. Middleton, esq.*
On R. *a T. R. to Petersfield.*			
ALTON	1¼	17½	Inn.—*Swan.*
Holybourn	1	18½	
Froyle	2	20½	*Froyle Place, Sir Tho. Miller, bart.* L.
Bentley Green	2¼	23	*J. F. Butterfield, esq.*
Boundary of this County.			*Coldrey, W. Lee, esq.*
FARNHAM.	4	27	Inns.—*Bush, Lion and Lamb.*
			The Castle, Bishop of Winchester.

WINCHESTER TO GOSPORT,

THROUGH BISHOP'S WALTHAM, WICKHAM, AND FAREHAM.

WINCHESTER to Morestead	3¼	3¼	
— — —			*Rosehill, Lord Rosehill,* L.
Whiteflood House	1¾	5	*and a mile farther on* L. *Holt, J. T. Bladworth, esq.*
Belmore	2	7	*Belmore, — Serle, esq.*
— — —			*Vernon Hill, Captain Charles Robinson,* R.
BISHOP'S WALTHAM	3¼	10¼	Inns.—*Crown, Dolphin.*
On L. *a T. R. to Alton; on* R. *to Southampton and Romsey.*			*The Palace, Captain Charles Robinson.*
Wickham	4¼	14½	*Cold Harbour, or Little Park, — Waddington, esq. and Park Place, Wm. Grant, esq.*
On L. *a T. R. to Portsmouth.*			
— — —			*Wickham Corner, G. Garnier, esq.* L.
FAREHAM	3½	18	Inn.—*Red Lion.*
On L. *a T. R. to Portsmouth.*			*Rock Court, Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bart.*
			Sir Wm. Bennet, L.; *Cam's Hall, H. P. Delme, esq.* L.;
Brockhurst T. G.	3¼	21¼	*and on* R. *G. Purvis, esq.*
On R. *a T. R. to Titchfield.*			
Forton	1¼	22½	
— — —			*A Military Hospital,* L.
GOSPORT	1	23½	Inns.—*India Arms, Red Lion.*
			Haslar Hospital.

ROMSEY TO PORTSMOUTH,

THROUGH BOTLEY AND SOUTHWICK.

ROMSEY to *On* L. *a T. R. to Stockbridge.*			Inns.—*Bell, White Horse.*
Romsey T. G. *On* R. *a T. R. to Southampton, and half a mile further on* L. *to Winchester.*	½	½	*Broadlands, Lord Viscount Palmerston,* R.
— — —			*Baddesley, William Lewis, esq.* L.
Chilworth *About a mile beyond on* L. *a T. R. to Winchester; on* R. *to Southampton.*	4	4½	
— — —			*North Stoneham Park, Mrs. Fleming,* L.
South Stoneham *On* R. *a T. R. to Southampton.*	3	7½	
— — —			— *Gager, esq.; D. Andrew, esq.*
Mansbridge *Cross the Itching river.*	½	8	
West End	1½	9½	
— — —			*Botley Grange, — Morgan, esq.* L.
BOTLEY *On* L. *a T. R. to Bishop's Waltham.*	3½	13	Inn.—*Dolphin.*
— — —			*Charles Stirling, and John Williams, esq.* L.
Wickham *On* R. *a T. R. to Gosport.*	4¼	17¼	*Cold Harbour, — Waddington, esq.; and Park Place, William Grant, esq.* R.
— — —			*Wickham Corner, G. Garnier, esq.* L.
Mount Folly	2	19¼	

Southwick	2¼	21½	
Cosham	3	24½	
On R. *a T. R. to Fareham; on* L. *to Havant.*			
Portsea Bridge	½	25	*Porchester Castle,* R.
Enter Portsea Island.			
Hilsea	½	25½	
Halfway Houses	2½	28	
PORTSMOUTH	1	29	Inns.—*Crown, Fountain, George, Navy Tavern.*

ROMSEY TO BASINGSTOKE,

THROUGH STOCKBRIDGE.

ROMSEY to Timsbury Bridge	1¼	1¼	
Cross the Andover canal, and the Teste river.			
Timsbury	1	2½	
— — —			*Mottisfont House, Sir C. Mill, bart.* L.
Beyond Timsbury you cross the Roman road, from Old Sarum to Winchester.			*Brook House, Thomas Gatehouse, esq.*
King's Sombourn	5	7½	*Sombourn House, W. P. Powlett, esq.* R.
STOCKBRIDGE	3	10½	Inns.—*King's Head, Swan.*
On R. *a T. R. to Winchester; on* L. *to Salisbury.*			
Leckford Hut	3½	14	*Wherwell, Joshua Iremonger, esq.* L.
Sutton	4	18	
On R. *a T. R. to Winchester; on* L. *to Whitchurch.*			
Cranbourn	¾	18¾	

Popham Lane, *Wheat Sheaf Inn.* *On* R. *a T. R. to Winchester.*	7¼	26	
— — —			*Kemshot Park*, R.; *and beyond it Dummer House, T. Terry, esq.*
BASINGSTOKE	5¾	31¾	Inns.—*Crown, Maiden Head. Hackwood Park, Lord Bolton*, R.

GOSPORT TO FARNHAM,

THROUGH WARNFORD AND ALTON.

GOSPORT to Forton	1	1	Inns.—*India Arms, Red Lion.*
Brockhurst, T. G. *On* L. *a T. R. to Titchfield.*	1¼	2¼	*Cam's Hall, H. P. Delme, esq.* R.
FAREHAM *On* R. *a T. R. to Portsmouth.*	3¼	5½	Inn.—*Red Lion.* *Sir William Bennet*, R.
Wickham *On* R. *a T. R. to Portsmouth.*	3½	9	
ColdHarbourT.G. *About half a mile beyond on* L. *a T. R. to Southampton.*	½	9½	
Hill Pound Inn	2¾	12¼	*Sir T. Champneys, bart.* R.
Droxford *On* R. *a T. R. to Meonstoke.*	2¼	14½	*Middleton Place, P. Barfort, esq.; and Swanmore, W. A. Bettesworth, esq.*
Corhampton	1½	16	*On* R. *a Roman camp.*
Exton *On* R. *a T. R. to Meonstoke.*	½	16½	
WARNFORD	1½	18	Inn.—*George.*
— — —			*Belmont, General Jones*, R.

West Meon	1½	19½	*Brookwood House,* — *Greenwood, esq.* L.
— — —			*Hall Place, Luke Dillon, esq.* R.
— — —			*Westbury House, Viscount Gage,* R.
Filmer Hill	2½	22	*Basing Park, R. Norris, esq.* R.
— — —			
About three miles beyond Filmer Hill on R. *a T. R. to Petersfield.*			
East Tistead	4¼	26¼	*Rotherfield Park, Jas. Scott, esq.* L.
— — —			*Pelham Place, T. Dumaresq, esq.* L.
Farringdon	1¾	28	
Chawton	1¾	29¾	*Chawton Park, J. C. Middleton, esq.* R.
ALTON	1¼	31	Inn.—*Swan.*
Holybourn	1	32	
Froyle	2	34	*Froyle Place, Sir Thomas Miller, bart.* L.; *and on* R. — *Irwin, esq.*
Bentley Green	2¼	36¼	*J. F. Butterfield, esq.*
Boundary of this County.	2	38¼	
Willy	1	39	
FARNHAM	1	40	Inns.— *Bush, Lion and Lamb.*

PORTSMOUTH TO GUILDFORD,

THROUGH PETERSFIELD AND GODALMIN.

PORTSMOUTH to			
Halfway Houses	1	1	
Hilsea	2½	3½	
Portsea Bridge	½	4	*Porchester Castle,* L.; *on* R.
Cosham	½	4½	*Gatcomb, Lady Curtis.*
On R. *a T. R. to Havant; on* L. *to Fareham.*			

Portsdown	¾	5½	*Southwick, R. Thistlethwaite, esq.*
On R. *a T. R. to Havant; on* L. *to Bishop's Waltham.*			*On Portsdown Hill, see a Monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson.*
Purbrook	1¼	6½	*Purbrook Park, Visc. Keith,* R.*; and on* L. *Mount Pleasant.*
Over Bere Forest, to			
Horndean	4	10½	*Stanstead Park, L. Way, esq.* R.
— — —			*Greenhook Cottage, J. C. Mottley, esq.*
PETERSFIELD	7½	18	Inns. — *Red Lion, White Hart.*
On L. *a T. R. to Alton*			
Sheet Bridge	1¼	19¼	
Rake	3½	22¾	
— — —			*Milland House, — Cook, esq.* R.
Liphook	3½	26¼	
Boundary of this County.			*At Hammer Ponds, Lea House, J. Leach, esq.*
Seven Thorns	2¼	28½	
Hind Head Hill	3	31½	*On* L. *a deep dell, called*
Mousal	5	36½	*Hackham Bottom, or the Devil's Punch Bowl.*
On R. *a T. R. to Haslemere.*			
Milford	¾	37¼	*Pepper Harrow Park, Lord Viscount Middleton,* L.*; — Gooch, esq.* R.
On R. *a T. R. to Petworth.*			
GODALMIN	1½	38¾	Inn.—*King's Arms.*
On R. *a T. R. to Petworth.*			*Busbridge, H. H. Townsend, esq.* R.
			Westbrook Place, G. Anstey, esq. L.
— — —			*Losely, M. Molyneux, esq.* L.
Catherine Hill	3	41¾	
On L. *a T. R. to Farnham.*			
Cross the river Wey.			
GUILDFORD	1	42¾	Inns.—*Crown, White Hart.*

FAIRS IN HAMPSHIRE.

Alresford—June 24, July 31, October 16, horses, cows, and sheep.

Alton—Saturday before May 1, Sept. 29, cattle and toys.

Andover—Mid-lent Saturday, cheese, horses, and leather; May 13, leather and millinery; Nov. 17, 18, sheep, horses, &c.

Appleshaw—May 23, Nov. 4, and 5, sheep.

Barton—July 31, millinery and toys.

Basingstoke Down—Easter Tuesday, cheese and cattle.

Basingstoke—Wednesday in Whitsun-week, pedlary; Oct. 10, hiring servants and cattle.

Beaulieu—April 15, Sep. 4, horses and cattle.

Blackwater—Novem. 8, sheep and cattle.

Botley—Shrove Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, Tuesday before St. Bartholomew, toys; Feb. 20, May 28, cheese; July 23, Aug. 20, Nov. 13, cattle.

Brading—May 12, Oct. 2, toys.

Broughton—First Monday in July, toys.

Christchurch—Trinity Th. Oct. 17, horses and bullocks.

Eastmeon—September 19, horses.

Emsworth—Easter Monday, July 18, toys.

Eversley—May 16, Oct. 18, cattle and toys.

Fareham—June 29, cheese and toys.

Firton—May 1.

Fordingbridge—Sept. 9, pedlary and colts.

Giles-Hill, near *Winton*—Sept. 12, cheese, leather, and horses.

Gosport—May 4, Oct. 10, toys.

Hambledon—February 13, horses; First Tuesday in May, toys; Oct. 2, horses.

Hartley Row—Shro. Tuesday, June 29, pedlars' ware.

Havant—June 22, Oct. 17, toys.

Hechfield—Good Friday, pedlary.

Kingsclere—First Tuesday in April, and First Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, sheep.

Liphook—First Wednesday in March, June 11, cattle and horses.

Liss—May 6, cattle and horses.

Lymington—May 12, Oct. 2, horses, cheese, and bacon.

Magdalen Hill, near *Winton*—August 2, cheese, leather, and horses.

Mattingley—Dec. 4, cattle.

Newton, I. W.—July 22, sundries.

Newport, I. W.—May 26, 27, 28, sundries.

Odiham—Mid-lent Saturday, July 31, cattle and toys.

Overton—May 4, Whit-Monday, July 18, Oct. 22, sheep.

Petersfield—March 5, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; July 10, Dec. 11, sheep and horses.

Portsmouth—July 10, for 14 days, variety of goods.

Portsdown — July 26, cheese, bacon, horses.

Ringwood—July 10, Dec. 11, pedlary, and forest colts.

Rowland's Castle— May 12, a pleasure fair, and for horned cattle; Nov. 12, ditto, and hogs.

Rumsey—Easter Monday, Aug. 26, Nov. 8, horses, cattle, cheese, and swine.

Selbourne—May 29, sundries.

Southampton — Feb. 17, April 25, May 6, Dec. 15, and Trinity Monday, horses, cattle, and leather.

Southwick—April 5, horses and toys.

Stockbridge—Holy Thursday, sheep; July 10, ditto, and horses; Oct. 7, 30, sheep.

Sutton — Trinity Thursday, toys; Nov. 6, pedlary.

Tangley—April 15, sheep.

Tichfield—Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14, toys; Sept. 25, hiring servants; Saturday fortnight before Dec. 21, toys.

Waltham—Second Friday in May, horses and toys; July 30, cheese and toys; First Friday after Old Michaelmas, horses, stockings, and toys.

West Cowes, I. W.—Whit-Thursday, sundries.

Weyhill—Oct. 10, lasts a

week, sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.

Whorwell—Sept. 24, bullocks.

Whitchurch — April 23, June 17, July 7, toys; Oct. 19, sheep.

Wickham—May 20, horses.

Winchester—First Monday in Lent, bacon, cheese, leather, and horses; Oct. 24, ditto, and bullocks.

Yarmouth, I.W.—July 25, sundries

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

Titchfield gives the title of Marquis to the Bentinck family. Porchester, the title of Baron to the Herbert family. St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, the same to the Fitzherberts. Basing the same to the family of Powlet. Beaulieu gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the Montagues. Catherington, the title of Baron to the family of Hood. Mountjoy, the same to the Stewarts. Strathfield Saye, the same honour to the family of Pitt; and Farley Wallop, a similar dignity to the family of Wallop. The Isle of Wight gives the title of Earl to the Villiers family; and Jersey, which also belongs to Hampshire, confers the title of Baron upon the family of Finch.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

These are held at the City of Winchester, as follows:—The first week after Epiphany; the first week after the close of Easter; the first week after the Translation of Thomas a Becket, or July 7; and the first week after Michaelmas Day.



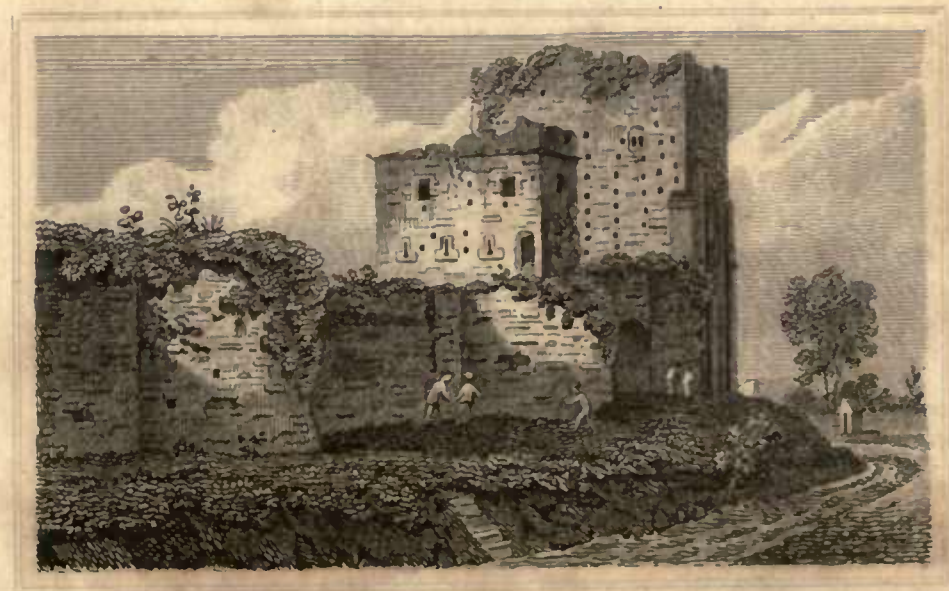
Portsmouth.



Southampton.



Cuffnells.



Porchester Castle.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

NAME AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

HAMPSHIRE was called by the Britons *Gwent* or *Y Went*, and by the Saxons Hamtuncure from Hampton, since called Southampton. At the invasion of the Romans a great part of the county was in the possession of the Regni and the Belgæ; the former were a tribe of ancient Britons, and the Belgæ a people of the Low Countries. They came at first for plunder, but liking the country they drove out the Britons, and were found here by Cæsar when he first invaded Britain. This county is thought to be the first that wholly submitted to the Romans; and though less than many others in England, it had six Roman stations, and a Roman road ran parallel to the great Ikening Street as far as the sea-coast in Suffolk. The Belgæ kept possession of the county sixty years after the first landing of the Saxons under Hengist; but Cerdic, the founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons, reduced all the southern shore as far as the country of the Danmoni. The Saxons divided the country of the Belgæ into three counties, namely, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. Mr. Vancouver remarks upon this county, and England in general, that "the Romans spent one century in acquiring a kingdom which they governed four; the Saxons spent 130 years and ruled 459; the Danes spent 200 years and

reigned 25; but the Normans spent one day only for a reign of 700 years: they continue to reign still. It is easy to point out some families of Norman race, who yet enjoy the estates won by their ancestors at the battle of Hastings."

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

Hampshire is a maritime county, situate on the southern coast of the kingdom. It is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Sussex and Surry, on the south by the English Channel and the Sound, which separates it from that part comprised within the Isle of Wight, and on the west by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It extends in length from north to south about 55 miles, in breadth from east to west about 40, and its circumference is about 150 miles. Its superficial contents are calculated from Faden's large map of the county at 94000 acres. It is divided into 39 hundreds and liberties, containing, according to Mr. Driver's Agricultural Survey, 253 parishes, and according to Mr. Vancouver, 356 parishes, hamlets, and precincts: The latter author says, the hundreds are 52.

POPULATION.

Exclusive of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire contained in 1811 38,887 inhabited houses, and 220,960 inhabitants.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The air of this county is for the most part pure and healthy, especially upon the downs that cross it from east to west; nor are the exhalations in the low grounds near the sea so pernicious as in other counties. Hampshire is so famous for its honey, that it is said to produce the best and worst in Britain. Fish and game of all kinds abound. Here is more wood than in any other county in England, especially oak, and the greatest part of the British navy has been built and repaired with the timber which it has produced. The soil is in general an interchange of clay, gravel, peat, with light sand, and gravelly loams; there is also much peat and turf moor on the heath

and low grounds. The district of Portsdown consists of chalk.

ROADS.

These being in general good, are among some of the best in the kingdom; though in the chalk districts, the quarters of the parish roads are found so very high, and the ruts so deep, as to render it no less difficult than dangerous, for loaded carriages to turn out of them. These quarters being formed of ground chalk and loam, accumulate by degrees, and acquire the strength and resistance of a rock; the carriage therefore, however inconvenient, must proceed on with its load, till a cross road or some accidental break, admits the team or carriage, once in such a track, to withdraw out of it with safety. Nothing still can possibly exceed the goodness of the roads in the New Forest, and the southern parts of the county; it is no less strange than true, that the traveller may pass from Lymington to Christ Church, and thence to Salisbury, without a turnpike, and all the way upon parochial roads, that may vie for goodness with the best turnpike roads in the kingdom. Upon the subject of roads in this county, the caution given by Mr. Gilpin is of considerable importance: In landscape, he observes, "the bog is of little prejudice; it has in general the appearance of common verdure, but the traveller must be upon his guard; these tracts of deceitful ground are often dangerous to such as leave the beaten roads, and traverse the paths of the forest. A horse track is not always the clue of security; it is perhaps only beaten by the little forest horse, whose lightness secures him a place, where a larger horse, under the weight of a rider, would flounder; if the traveller therefore meet with a horse-path, pointing into a swamp, even though he should observe it emerge on the opposite side, he had better relinquish it. The only track he can prudently follow is that of wheels."

CANALS.

Out of the three distinct lines of canal that originate

in this county, two of them terminate in the Southampton river. The Basingstoke canal is yet regarded as a valuable acquisition to the northern parts of the county, as the Redbridge and Andover canal is to the interior, by bringing to it the foreign supplies of the heaviest and bulkiest kind; this, crossing Surry, falls into the Thames below Chertsey. From Redbridge a branch of this canal connects immediately with Southampton; a collateral branch also proceeds up the valley between East Dean, Leskerley, and East Tytherly, which is navigable to Alderbury common, and within two miles of Salisbury. The Winchester and Salisbury canal is supposed to be one of the most ancient in the kingdom, the act for making it being obtained in the reign of Charles the First; but neither this nor the Andover, have as yet answered the purpose of the proprietors.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Teste, the Itchin, the Boldre Water, the Exe and the Anton. There are several smaller streams rising in the north-west parts of the county, which, however, soon leave it in their course towards the Thames.

The Avon was by Ptolemy called the Alaun; and this probably was its original name, for the names of several villages still bear some similitude to the name of Alaun; as Allington, or Allingham; and Avon being the appellative name for a river, in the ancient British language, cannot be supposed to have been then the proper name of any. The Avon rises in Wiltshire, and passing through Salisbury, it enters Hampshire at Charford, a small village near Fordingbridge, a market-town of this county; from hence it runs southward by Ringwood, another market-town, to Christchurch, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a considerable river, from Dorsetshire, and soon after falls into the English Channel, at Christchurch bay.

The Test, or Teste, also called the Anton, Traith Anton, or the bay of Anton, rises in the north part of

Hampshire, and, running southward, forms several islands at Stockbridge, a borough town of this county, and then, passing by Romsey, a market-town, it falls into an arm of the sea, which reaches several miles up the county, and is called Southampton Bay, or Southampton Water.

The Itchin, called also the Alre, rises at Chilton Chandover, a village near Alresford, a market-town of this county; from thence it takes a south-west course towards the city of Winchester, and from that city runs directly south, till it falls into Southampton Bay, having been made navigable from Winchester to Southampton by William the Conqueror.

The Boldre water is formed by various streams that rise in the New Forest, and, uniting near Brockenhurst, becomes a small river, which passes Boldre and Lymington, to the sea.

The Exe rises in the same district, and falls into the sea below Exbury.

FISHERIES.

Southampton and Portsmouth afford tolerable fish-markets, but the other maritime towns, and the larger ones in the interior of the county, receive only a casual supply. In all the rivers and inlets running into the sea, salmon are caught in their season; but this fishery is not so productive as formerly, owing to the caprice of the fish in quitting its former haunts. When the waters of the Teste, Itchen, Avon, and their smaller branches become turbid, a number of eels are taken at the mills seated on these water-courses; they are well-flavoured, but in general run small. On the low places on the heaths of Bagshot, Cove, and Frimley, dams being raised, the downfall-waters are arrested, and ponds of various extent are formed, and being stocked with tench and carp, pay beyond all common calculation at the London market. Southampton Water, into which the Teste and Itchin discharge themselves, furnishes plentiful supplies of fish, and abounds with wholesome oysters; sometimes also porpoises, which are very common on the coasts

of the Isle of Wight, come hither in pursuit of their prey, and occasionally, even the grampus and the unwieldy whale have been seen here. In this case, the latter is seldom permitted to return; the fishermen, soon apprised of such an arrival, eagerly prepare for the pursuit; the animal is taken, dragged to the shore, and after being exhibited to the neighbourhood, a considerable gain is derived from its oil.

FARM-HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

These do not challenge any particular attention as to their defects, or their excellence; they are mostly of considerable antiquity, and those in the occupation of the larger farmers were formerly grange, or manor houses, to monasteries, in which there appears to have been originally but little design. The outbuildings and offices, in this county, appear numerous beyond necessity. The building materials in general use are stone, flint, brick, cob or mud, oak, elm, fir or home-deal. Hampshire seems to be better supplied with comfortable dwellings for the peasantry than many other counties in the kingdom, much attention being paid by the country gentlemen to this particular. The cottages erected by Mr. Bramstone are of two kinds; one for individual families, the other a sort of poor-house cottage, for the reception of pauper families, when they cannot be supplied by the parish with single tenements; these larger cottages consist of one story only, built with cob, and covered with thatch, and contain an oven, &c. The cottages built by Colonel Mitford of Exbury, have their rear turned upon the street, and their front to their gardens, and on the weather side they have a double wall; these cottages, as well as the newest farm-houses, are built with brick, and being whitewashed, have a cheerful appearance.

RENT AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is various, but rather small; and notwithstanding a number of small farms have been thrown together within a few years past, their average in some districts does not exceed 80*l.* per annum,

though some in the county are as high as 400*l.* The highest average of rent has been stated at 16*s.* for arable, and 30*s.* for grass, per acre, including meadow and prime pasture land; but some accommodation land near Odiham and Kingsclose, and in the vicinity of Hartley Row, has been rented as high as 3*l.* 10*s.* and 4*l.* per acre.

TITHES.

The rectorial tithe is too frequently taken in kind; but when agreement takes place between the occupier and the person interested in the corn tithe, the commutation is usually from 4*s.* to 5*s.* in the pound, on the rack-rent value of the occupation. The vicarial tithe is mostly compounded to the satisfaction of both parties; on the western side of the county the tenth meal of milk has been demanded and paid, with every other species of tithe, great and small, in kind.

TENURES AND LEASES.

These are various; estates formerly belonging to the see of Winchester, are granted by the bishop for, or upon three lives, and generally renewed to the families in possession for many generations, with different fines. In some cases, the timber on the estates has been reserved for the use of the see, allowing the farmer only a sufficiency for repairs, &c. *Copyhold* tenures are granted from manors vested in the church; other pious foundations are held in mortmain by the nobility, gentry, and lay proprietors of the county; these being of several kinds, are held upon various conditions; leaseholders pay two years' purchase for one life, seven years for two lives, and fourteen for three lives, with a small annual reserved rent. Leases are generally granted by the clergy for 21 years, renewable every seven, with a fine of from one and a quarter to one and a half of the yearly value. Leases for 21 years are determinable every seven, by a twelve-month's notice from either party; and the annual reserved rent is supposed to be a full equivalent for the occupation. Leases for 14 years absolute sometimes occur, but these as well as leases for 21 years have

lately been falling into disuse, there being several estates in the county held at will.

IMPLEMENTS.

The ploughs here are various; but, with few exceptions, such as are used in the adjacent counties. The large heavy two-wheel plough is a native of Hampshire, Wilts, Sussex, Kent, and Surrey. Harrows are also various, and drags are worked with two or three pair of horses; and the nine or eleven share ploughs are justly held in estimation by all the strong and heavy land farmers throughout the county. Rollers here vary much in their size and weight.

The patent Hampshire waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. Carts and tumbrils holding from 20 to 40 bushels each, are in common use. Thrashing mills of a two and three horse power are getting much into use in the valley of the Avon.

CATTLE.

Hampshire does not appear to possess any specific breed of cow-cattle. The Sussex, Suffolk, Leicester, and others therefore, are indiscriminately to be met with. The Sussex cows, though among the most ornamental park stock in England, are not so quiet in pasture as most of the homely breeds of this county, and seem scarcely at any time to have patience to fill themselves, being restless and uneasy, and frequently observed prowling along the hedge-rows with an intent to break pasture. The down-sheep walks are universally allowed to afford a sound and wholesome range, as are also most of the heaths, in the summer season. The ordinary height of the heath or forest horse of this country is about twelve hands; the greater number of farm-horses are kept in the stable the year round. The native hog is a coarse, raw-boned, flat-sided animal. Very few, however, are to be met with, the common stock being either the Berkshire breed, or a considerable predominance of that blood in the swine of the county.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

An Agricultural Society was established at Odiham in 1783; but of late years the objects of this institution seem to have been little attended to. Another has been established at Christ Church since 1795; its object is to promote industry and emulation among the rural inhabitants.

WASTES.

Here is very little of that description, which in Devonshire are called moors; but whether forest, heath, or common, they generally present the right of pasture, or that of turbary, viz. the right of paring the turf upon the surface of the land, or digging upon it for peat or fuel; but both these rights, from the number of claimants, have led to such abuses, as loudly to call for a regulation by some restraining authority. As there are neither mountains, fens, nor bogs in this county, the salt marshes, or rather large tracts of sea-mud in the inlets and along the southern shores of it, are considered as wastes. About 4000 acres of this description of mud are found along the shore, between Hurst Castle and the mouth of Beauley river, which, with other valuable tracts of marsh elsewhere, ought to be wholly or partially recovered.

The forest of Alice Holt and Woolmer is situated in the east part of the county, on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, and is bounded on one side by the river Wey, which is navigable at Godalming.

This forest is divided into two parts, by intervening private property: within its limits it contains about 15,493 acres, 8,694 acres of which belong to the crown.

The division called Alice Holt contains about 2,744 acres of crown lands, the growing timber upon which has been estimated at 60,000*l.* Upon the Woolmer division the timber is of very inconsiderable value.

The Forest of BERE is situated in the south-east part of Hampshire, extending northward from the Portsdown Hills, and being within eight miles of

Portsmouth. It is supposed to have been much more extensive formerly than it now is; but as the names of places specified in the perambulation that took place 28th Edward I. are now very little known, its extent cannot be ascertained from this record. The metes and bounds that are now fixed are well known and undisputed, being collected from a perambulation made by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of England, in the year 1688. The forest, comprised within these bounds, contains at least 16,000 statute acres, about one-third of which is now inclosed. The whole is divided into two walks, known by the names of the East and West Walks. These are again subdivided into 16 purlieus, or parcels of land, belonging to different proprietors, and appurtenant to manors or lordships that extend into the forest; subject, however, to its laws, and within its regard. The Crown is possessed of two parcels of land; one on the east, the other on the west, on which lodges are built for the different officers, containing, in all, about 930 acres; and these are his majesty's own demesne lands, the soil, timber, and wood, belonging to the crown. Upon the sixteen purlieus the timber belongs to the respective proprietors: but the whole of the forest is subject to the range and feed of the king's deer. The remainder of the herbage is free to most of the adjoining parishes, and all cattle, but sheep, may be turned out all the year. In one liberty goats are excepted.

MINERALS.

These are but few. Copperas stone was formerly collected on the southern shores of the Isle of Wight; but neither this, the alum-works, and the practice of getting the ironstone along the southern shore of the county, is any longer attended to. Between Milton and Christ Church, a hard, reddish stone is found, which has all the appearance of innumerable marine shells, coated with an oxyde of iron; of this, several ancient structures are built, among which is the parish church of Hordell. A great variety of potter's clay occurs

in different parts of the county, varying in its colour from a brown to a dead white, and all convertible into a beautiful white brick. The plumb-pudding stone is found in large quantities near Sandown Fort; and a vein of white sand found in Alum-bay, is much in demand for the glass-works of Bristol, Liverpool, &c.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

There is one city, Winchester, 20 market-towns, and about 1000 villages. The whole county, including the Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, is comprehended within the diocese of Winchester. The town of Southampton is a county of itself.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF HANTS.

From Salisbury to Blackwater; through Andover, Whitechurch, and Basingstoke.

AT nine miles from Salisbury we enter Hampshire, and two miles further pass the villages of Upper and Lower Wallop, the former on the left of our road, and the latter on the right. These villages, which take their name from the river Wallop, which runs through them towards the Teste, between Wherwell and Broughton, belonged to a family of the same name, as early as the Conquest. In 1513 Sir John Wallop fitted out a small naval armament, and burnt twenty-one villages on the coast of Normandy in France, and many ships in their ports, in revenge for the French burning Brighthelmstone a few years before. His nephew, Sir Henry, distinguished himself in Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His lineal descendant, John, was created by George I. Baron Wallop of Farley Wallop, near Basingstoke, and Viscount Lymington, and by George II. in 1743, Earl of Portsmouth, which title is at present enjoyed by his grandson, the present and third Earl, whose

beautiful seat near Whitechurch we shall shortly have occasion to describe.

About two miles east of these villages is DUNBURY or rather DANEBURY CAMP, situated on a long elevated ridge, running nearly east and west. It is a circular entrenchment, enclosing a considerable space of ground, surrounded by very high ramparts. On the west and north-west of this camp are several barrows; one of them close to our road, about a mile east of Upper Wallop, is called Kent's or Canute's barrow.

About four miles from hence, on the right of our road, is Redrice, the seat of Henry Errington, Esq. most agreeably surrounded by wood, in the midst of extensive open downs.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of eighteen miles from Salisbury, and three from Redrice, we enter

ANDOVER,

An ancient borough town, sending two members to parliament, situated on the borders of the downs, near the river Anton or Ande, from which it receives its name. It is at present a town of considerable business, from its being a great thoroughfare, on the direct western road, as well from Newbury to Salisbury, as from London to Exeter, Taunton, and all the manufacturing towns of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, &c. whereby it is greatly enriched, and is become a handsome, thriving, well-built, populous place. Here is an hospital for six poor men, built and endowed by Mr. Pollen, formerly one of its representatives; and a free grammar-school, founded in 1569, by John Henson, Esq. for educating thirty poor boys. The first return of representatives to parliament from this place, appears to have been in the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the corporation, and the number of electors twenty-four.

The Church is an ancient edifice, erected previous to the Conquest, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and a chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low

tower rising from the centre. It was annexed to the Abbey of St. Florence, in Anjou, and afterwards became a cell to that foundation. In the reign of Henry V. upon the final dissolution of alien priories, it was given to St. Mary's College, near Winchester. It is very respectable in appearance, and has at the west end a fine semicircular arched door-way, with zig-zag ornaments.

The Market-House is a handsome and spacious modern building, having a council-room, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and where the public entertainments and assemblies are held, and an open space underneath for the markets.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the malting, as also in the manufacture of shalloons.

According to the returns under the Population Act in 1811, the number of houses in Andover was 636, and 3295 inhabitants.

The town is admirably situated on the margin of the fine open Wiltshire downs, and at the edge of an extensive woodland country, which forms the north-western side of the opulent county of Hants. The Andover Canal passes through Stockbridge and near to Romsey, thence to Redbridge, uniting with the Southampton water. It has already very considerably increased the trade and prosperity of Andover, and affords great conveniences in the article of carriage to all the places through which it passes. Andover has a good weekly market on Saturday, and is distant from London 63 miles.

Three miles north-west from Andover is a village called WEYHILL, remarkable for an annual fair for sheep, which is said to be the most considerable in the whole kingdom. Farmers come here from all parts to purchase them, particularly ewes, which sell at a great advantage when carried to other parts. The fair commences on the day before old Michaelmas day, and is so well attended, that it has been said there have been upwards of 100,000 sheep sold in one day. The dealers from Kent bring considerable

quantities of hops to this market, which are principally bought up by the people of the neighbouring towns.

According to the Hampshire Repository, Wey or Weyhill fair, rose from a revel kept on Sunday before Michaelmas-day; at that time every thing consisted of moveable booths, but now of permanent buildings. It is holden by charter granted to the Corporation of Andover, and confirmed by Act of Parliament. On Michaelmas-day the farmers hire their servants; the next day the sale of hops begins, and continues more or less days after, according to the quantity of hops, which, of course, varies greatly. The bailiff of Andover holds a court of Piepowder, during the fair, in one of the booths, to settle any thing that may occur, such as quarrels, thefts, &c. and receives two-pence from each standing and booth and all the shows, called show-pence. The fair commonly lasts a week.

In the neighbourhood of Andover is a Roman camp, called Burhill, at a small distance from which is another of much greater extent, with double works, and some miles to the north is a third, near a village called *Egbury*. On Quarley-hill, a few miles south-west from Andover, are the remains of a fort, still larger than any of the others. The works on the side are quadruple, and the two outward trenches are further distant from each other than usual. This is answered by another to the east of Quarley-hill, at a place called Dunbury-hill, or Danebury Camp, which we have already noticed; and at Okebury, about six miles from Andover, is a large Roman camp, which appears to be answered by another at Frippsbury, about five miles distant.

Three miles to the south of Andover is a village called WHORWELL or WHERWELL, where Elfrida, the widow of king Edgar, built and endowed a nunnery, in which it is said she spent the latter part of her life, in penitence for the murder of her son-in-law, Edward, and also for that of her first husband Ethelward, who was slain by Edgar as he was hunting in

Wherwell Wood. Ethelred, son and successor of King Edgar, endowed this house with other lands in the year 1002, and it received considerable subsequent benefactions, as appears from its state at the general dissolution of religious houses: its revenues at that time being valued at 332*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Continuing our journey towards Whitechurch, at about five miles, we enter HURSTBONE PRIORS; and on the left, near one mile distant, is HURSTBONE HOUSE, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portsmouth. This magnificent pile of building stands on an elevated plane, in the centre of an extensive park. It consists of a centre and two uniform wings, and is built entirely of stone, from the designs of Mr. Wyatt. The wings are connected with the body of the house by handsome colonnades. In the eastern wing is the library and chapel; the other contains the domestic offices. The grounds surrounding the house are richly wooded, and extremely beautiful. The park contains a great quantity of capital timber, and is well stocked with deer.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of one mile from the last-mentioned place, we arrive at

WHITECHURCH,

A small, irregularly-built town, in a very low situation, under the chalk-hills, and although not mentioned by Camden, is a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, assisted by some of the principal inhabitants. The mayor is chosen annually, at the court-leet of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who are lords of the manor.

This place has sent representatives to parliament ever since the 27th of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election being in the freeholders, who generally amount to about 70 in number.

In 1811, there were 818 inhabitants in this parish; the lower classes of whom are chiefly employed in the manufacturing of shalloons and serges; others in husbandry. The weekly market is on Friday.

About a mile east of Whitechurch, at Freefolk, a

small hamlet, are the paper-mills and seat of John Portal Bridges, Esq. where the paper for Bank-notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George the First.

At Laverstock, the adjoining parish, is the seat of William Portal, Esq.

About four miles from Whitechurch, a mile to the left of our road, is Overton, where there is a handsome new-built house, belonging to —— Jervis, Esq. and a silk-mill.

From hence to Basingstoke, a distance of about seven miles, there is nothing in particular to arrest the traveller's attention. The noblemen and gentlemen's seats we pass will be found noticed in the Itinerary of this Journey.

BASINGSTOKE

Is a populous market-town, of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated in a fertile part of the county, surrounded by agreeable woods. It derives a great trade from its thoroughfare situation, and the inhabitants make a considerable quantity of malt, which they sell to the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages.

According to Doomsday-book, Basingstoke was always a royal manor. Henry III. founded an hospital here, for the maintenance of aged and impotent priests: it stood on the north side of the river, a little below the town-bridge, and there are some remains of it still to be traced. The Church is an ancient gothic structure, the south side of which is of stone, the north side of alternate layers of stone and flint. The advowson of this church, which is very valuable, belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford. Near the church is a good Free-school, for the instruction of youth in grammar. There are also three Charity-schools, one of which is supported by the company of Skinners, in London, for 24 boys, who are both clothed and instructed in useful learning.

The Market-house is a very convenient structure, over which is the Hall, where the sessions for the

town are held twice a year, and where the magistrates meet every Saturday to do business. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, seven capital burgesses, and two sergeants-at-mace: the inhabitants of Basingstoke amounted in 1811 to 2656; the number of houses 512. The weekly market is on Wednesday. At this market there is a great quantity of corn bought and sold, the conveyance of which is greatly facilitated by the canal from the river Wey, in Surrey, to this town.

On the north side of the town of Basingstoke, on an eminence, are the remains of a once-beautiful building, called Holy Ghost Chapel. It was erected in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandes, who, with Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, obtained a licence from that prince to found a free chapel here, and thereupon to establish a guild, by the name of the Brotherhood, or Guild, of the Holy Ghost. To this brotherhood an estate was given by Sir William Sandes, for the maintenance of a priest, to perform divine service in the chapel, and therein likewise to instruct youth in literature. This fraternity escaped the general dissolution, and remained till the first year of Edward VI. when an act of parliament passed, whereby free chapels, and chauntries of all sorts, and the estates belonging to them, were given to the king's use. It remained with the crown till the year 1556, when it was established, and so continued till the Civil War, during the reign of Charles I. when this, with many other church-lands, was seized and alienated, and the chapel and school shut up. The building, when entire, was a beautiful edifice, and elegantly finished, as is still apparent from its remains; but from the ravages of time, and neglect of repairs, it is now in ruins. Part of the eastern and south walls only remain standing, and a hexagonal turret to the south-west, almost entire, which was formerly a staircase. Lord Sandes, the founder, is

by Camden said to be buried in this chapel. In a vault in this chapel, about a century ago, a Mrs. Blundin was unfortunately buried alive; after a lethargy of four days she was interred by torch light: the next morning some schoolboys, who were playing in the churchyard, heard noises proceeding from the vaults; they gave the alarm, but the vault could not be opened in time to save the unfortunate lady, who was found suffocated and bathed in her blood.

Among the eminent natives of Basingstoke we have first to notice John de Basingstoke, or Basingstochius, a person remarkable for virtue and great learning; he was particularly favoured by the celebrated Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who presented him to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He died in 1252, in the reign of Henry III.

Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. who was one of the earliest traders to the East Indies. He was a considerable benefactor to his native place.

Dr. Joseph Warton, F.R.S. was born at Basingstoke about the year 1722, and was remarkable for his extensive knowledge of classic literature, and several excellent works: among which his "Essays on the Writings and Genius of Pope," is particularly valuable. He died in March, 1800, universally regretted.

The Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. the late poet-laureat, was also a native of Basingstoke. He was born in the year 1728, and became very early distinguished for his mental powers and poetical genius. Among his many literary productions, his editions of Theocritus, and of the smaller poems of Milton, are highly curious and valuable; but the History of English Poetry, in three volumes, quarto, is his most important work. "He was considered as one of the chief literary characters of his age, equal to the best scholars in the elegant parts of classical learning, superior to the generality in literature of the modern kind; a poet of fine fancy and masculine style; and

a critic of deep information, sound judgment, and correct taste." He died at Oxford in May, 1790.

About one mile south-west from Basingstoke is Hackwood Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Thomas Orde Poulett, Baron Bolton, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hants. The park is about eight miles in circumference, and well wooded and watered, particularly in one part a walk is seen a mile long, planted on each side with chesnut trees, and in another quarter a walk of almost the same extent inclosed within two rows of limes; these avenues have been very much improved, by being broken into walks and glades, admitting several beautiful distant views.

A fine equestrian statue of George I. presented by that monarch to the Duke of Bolton, stands upon a very elevated pedestal, near the southern extremity of the reservoir of water. The park abounds with game of every kind, and may, with some propriety, be said to be overstocked. There is also a farm in the park, well stocked with cattle and domestic poultry of all kinds. The house is a stately and magnificent building, situated near the western boundary of the park, encompassed by about 100 acres of pleasure ground. The apartments are capacious, and the disposition of them displays the abilities of the architect. The furniture is elegant, and the pictures, which are very numerous, are the performances of some of the best Flemish and Italian masters.

Two miles north-east from Basingstoke is a small village, called BASING, or Old Basing, where a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in 871, when the Saxons, commanded by King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, were defeated. This place was rendered still more remarkable by the gallant defence of Basing House against the forces of the Parliament, during the Civil Wars in the reign of Charles I. by John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, ancestor of the Duke of Bolton, and lineal descend-

ant from Hugh de Port, who, according to the Doomsday survey, held fifty-five lordships in this county.

The marquis garrisoned his house with a resolute band of old soldiers, and held it nearly two years against the Parliament, very much to the prejudice of their military operations in this quarter throughout the war, by interrupting every thing that passed on the great western road, to the great annoyance and injury of the trade of the metropolis; at length, after a vigorous defence, it was taken by storm, with the brave marquis in it, by Oliver Cromwell, who, in revenge for the obstinate resistance it made, put almost all the garrison to the sword, and burnt down the noble fabric to the ground, which, he said, was fitter for the residence of an emperor than a subject. The strength of the building was such as to resist the battery of cannon in several attacks. The plunder obtained on this occasion amounted to 200,000*l.* in cash, jewels, and rich furniture. Among the latter was a bed, which it is said was valued at 1400*l.* so that the share of every private soldier was nearly 300*l.* in money. The marquis, in honour of the principles that actuated him, called this house *Aimez Loyaulté*, (Love Loyalty,) which he caused to be written with a diamond upon every glass window, as if he would have it a perpetual monument of loyalty to his prince, but this served only to provoke the republicans the more. *Aimez Loyaulté* has ever since been the motto of the family arms.

Basing House appears to have been originally built on the site of the old castle of Basing, in a most magnificent style, by Sir William Paulet, Knt. who was created Baron St. John of Basing, by Henry the Eighth, and Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester, by Edward the Sixth. In the year 1560, Queen Elizabeth was entertained at this place with great splendour, and much to her satisfaction. The area of the works, including the garden and entrenchments, occupied about fourteen acres and a half.

The marquis lived until the Restoration, but received no recompence for the losses he had sustained through his attachment to his king. He died in 1674, at Englefield in Berkshire, where his family had another magnificent house, and lies buried in the parish church there. He was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles, of whom Granger, in his Biographical Dictionary, gives the following character:—"This nobleman, when he saw that men of sense were at their wits' end in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James the Second, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin: he danced, hunted, or hawked a good part of the day, went to bed before noon, and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven in the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven next morning; during which he eat, drank, smoked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap whenever they were so disposed, but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or with religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court; but he exerted himself so much at the Revolution, that he was, for his eminent services, created Duke of Bolton: he afterwards raised a regiment of foot, for the reduction of Ireland." He died in 1698, aged 59.

The sixth and last Duke of Bolton died at the age of 74, in the year 1794, and the Basing and Hackwood estates descended to the present Lord Bolton.

Basing Church is a large ancient structure, deserving the notice of the traveller. It appears, from an inscription in the north aisle, to have been repaired in 1519, by Sir John Pawlet, Knt. who, with others of the family, lie buried beneath two open-arched tombs, one on each side of the chancel. All the dukes of Bolton are also buried in this church, in the family

vault of the Paulets, in the south aisle. There are several banners, upon which are emblazoned the arms of the Paulet family, and their alliances, hanging in the aisle, with the fragments of others, decayed through age.

About two miles north-west from Old Basing, in the parish of Sherborn St. John, is The Vine, a seat of Mr. Chute, said to be so called from the vine first brought here and planted for shade, not for the fruit, by the first Lord Sandes, who built the house.

Camden mentions the *Vine* as having derived its name from the vines introduced into this county in the time of Probus the emperor. The mansion itself is a long range of brick building, with wings; many alterations have been made since the time of its erection, particularly by the Speaker Chute, under the direction of Webb and Inigo Jones. Further improvements were effected by the late John Chute, esq. who fitted up the interior in a grand style, and erected a fine Grecian theatric staircase; he also embellished the small chapel or tomb room. On each side of this are stalls or seats curiously carved; the three windows at the east end are glazed with fine painted glass from Boulogne, and the pavement consists of tiles of various sizes, each of them having some figure, motto, or device upon it. The windows are painted, and have the figures of Francis the first earl, with his two wives Claude and Margaret, and their tutelar saints; here is also an altar tomb erected to the memory of Chaloner Chute, esq. represented in his robes as Speaker of the House of Commons, by a recumbent figure, sculptured by Banks, from a painting by Vandyck. Several curious marbles brought from Italy by the late J. Chute, esq. with Greek and Latin inscriptions, are preserved here.

About four miles from this seat is SILCHESTER, supposed to be one of the most perfect stations in the south of England, being the remains of the celebrated Vindonum of the Romans, and the Caer-Segont of the

Britons, once the chief city of the Segontiaci; the Saxons called it Silchester, which, according to Camden, was synonymous to the Great City. It is said to have been built by Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, who is said to have sown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity, and that the British King Arthur was crowned here.

The ancient military road, called Longbank and Grimsdyke, pitched with flints, runs from the south entrance of Silchester to the north gate of Winchester. Another road from the same point passes Andover, by the camps at Egbury and Quarley, and crosses the river at Port Town, and continues in a straight line to the east gate of Old Sarum. Another of these roads crosses Mortimer Heath, at right angles of the Bath road. Upon digging for gravel on this heath, the horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber, were found.

A little to the north-west of Sherborn St. John is WEST SHERBORN; and about five miles north-west of West Sherborn, KINGSCLERE, a small market town, which, in the time of the Saxons, was a place of royal residence, at present a very inconsiderable place. There was formerly a park at a short distance south from the town called *Free Mantle Park*, which probably belonged to the palace of the Saxon kings.

The mansion, which stood in this park, has been pulled down, the land ploughed up, and the whole converted into a farm; and within a mile of Kingsclere is an ancient square camp, and some remains of a large building.

Two miles south-west of Kingsclere stood CANNON'S LODGE, built by Charles Duke of Bolton, and sometime the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland, taken down by Lord Bolton.

Returning to our road from Basingstoke towards Blackwater, we pass Maplederwell Hatch, where the New Basingstoke Canal crosses the road.

At the distance of three miles and a half from Maplederwell Hatch, we pass the village of HOOK, a mile

and a half to the left of which is Tilney Hill, the seat of W. Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, Esq.; and about five miles north-east from Wivel, on the road from Basingstoke to Reading, is Strathfield Saye, once the seat of Lord Rivers, now sold to the Duke of Wellington; the house is agreeably situated in an extensive park, remarkably full of wood, and well watered.

About two miles to the south of Hook, on the right of our road, is

ODIHAM,

A small market-town, pleasantly situated on the side of a chalky hill, on the road from London to Winchester. There was formerly a royal palace here, and in the reign of King John a castle, which was rendered remarkable by the defence it made for that monarch against the army of the barons, holding out 15 days, although garrisoned by only 13 men; it at length was compelled to surrender to the superior force of the besiegers. This castle was situated on a small eminence northward of the town: here King John found himself with a retinue of only seven knights, a few days before he was compelled to sign the Magna Charta, at Runnymede, in the year 1215.

This castle is memorable for having been the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, in 1346. He remained here 11 years, when his countrymen procured his release by paying a considerable ransom.

The only relic of this ancient building now remaining is an octagonal building, the north-west side of which is nearly demolished; there are traces of some ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, sufficient to point out its shape or extent when entire.

Odiham is a corporate town, and formerly a free borough. The parish is of considerable extent, and contains some of the best arable land in this quarter of the county; so much so, that in one part of the parish, hops are cultivated with great success.

The church is a large and ancient structure, built

of brick; near it is an old alms-house. There is a charity school here for the education of children of both sexes, which, according to the Magna Britannia, was founded by a tradesman of the town, who left the interest of 600*l.* for its support.

The town contains 1058 inhabitants, and the market is held on Saturday.

William Lilly, the famous grammarian, was a native of Odiham. After leaving Oxford, where he was a student of Magdalen College, he went to Jerusalem; and returning, staid some time at the Isle of Rhodes, in order to perfect himself in the Greek language. He afterwards studied the Latin language, under the most learned men of the time. Upon his return to England, he taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, in the metropolis, with so much success, that he was appointed first master of St. Paul's School, by Dean Collet, the founder. He was the author of many valuable works in the Latin language, but his Latin Grammar was the most successful, being, after some alterations, commanded, by an act of parliament, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to be used in all public schools. It is still in considerable repute, and is the groundwork of most modern grammars. He was born about the year 1466, and died of the plague in 1522.

About a mile and a half east from Odiham is the small village of DOGMERSFIELD, and Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. member of parliament for Winchester. The mansion is a very handsome and extensive building, advantageously situated on an eminence, in the park, which contains about 700 acres. At this house there is an excellent library, and many very capital paintings, of the Italian, Venetian, and Flemish Schools.

Sir H. Mildmay has particularly attended to the cultivation of the timber in his park, and on the extensive common adjoining, upon which he has planted an amazing number of oak-trees and hollies. The archbishops of Canterbury had anciently a palace at

Dogmersfield, extensive foundations of which have been discovered.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of about four miles from Hook, we arrive at Hertford Bridge, about one mile to the right of which is Elvetham House, the seat of Lord Calthorpe; but at present or lately inhabited by Lieut.-General Gwynne. The place is celebrated for the splendid entertainment given by the Earl of Hertford to Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through the country in the year 1591.

The mansion-house, though considerably reduced from its original size, is by repairs and improvements made a very handsome residence, with two fronts. The park and grounds are nearly two miles in circumference; these were much embellished by the hand and taste of Mr. Emes, the landscape-gardener, who occupied the whole estate, under a lease for twenty-one years.

About two miles from Hertford Bridge, on the left of our road, is Bramshill House, the property of the widow of Sir Denzel Cope; this mansion was built by the late Lord Zouch, in a bleak and barren situation, and intended by him for the residence of Prince Henry, son of James I. The untimely death of that prince prevented the completion of the building to the extent originally proposed, and a subsequent fire destroyed a great part of what had been finished. The park and grounds are extremely well planted, and of considerable extent. In 1620 Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, unfortunately shot the keeper with a cross-bow. To expiate this accidental homicide, the archbishop founded an hospital at Guildford in Surrey, for the maintenance of single aged men and women.

Between Hertford Bridge and Blackwater, a distance of about five miles, we have nothing particular to notice.

From Salisbury to Christchurch; through Fordingbridge and Ringwood.

At seven miles from Salisbury, we enter Hampshire, near North and South Charfords, upon the river

Avon. These villages derive their name from Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon kingdom: he landed with his son Kenric, in the year 495, either at Charford in the Isle of Purbeck, or Charmouth near Lyme, and in this neighbourhood encountered and defeated the British King Natanleod, in the year 519.

Four miles south-west of the Charfords is Fordingbridge, formerly a market-town, and according to Domesday-Book it had at the time of the survey a church and two mills. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, over which it has a good stone bridge, where anciently was the ford from whence it derives its name.

There is a small manufactory of checks and bedticks, and a calico printing-ground at this place; the number of inhabitants appears to amount to 2,335.

On a lofty summit called God's Hill, formerly *Godmanscape*, about a mile to the north-east of Fordingbridge, there is an ancient fortification or camp, having a double trench thrown up on one side, and the other defended by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

Four miles from Fordingbridge, on the left of our road, is Moyle's Court, an ancient seat of the Lisle family. The house is a handsome building, standing in a small but well-planted park.

On the opposite side of the road, and about the same distance from Fordingbridge, is ELLENGHAM. Some remains of an ancient cell may be now discovered, forming part of the nave of the church; in which there is a fine painting of the day of judgment, given to the parish by the late Lord Windsor. This picture was brought from Cadiz in the year 1702, having been taken there amongst other pillage by the troops employed in a successful expedition against that place.

A plain stone in the church-yard covers the remains of Dame Alicia Lisle, who was condemned to be executed in her old age by the infamous Jefferies, on a charge of concealing known rebels in her man-

sion at Moyle's Court; she was beheaded in 1685, but the sentence was reversed at the Restoration.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of six miles, we arrive at

RINGWOOD,

A very agreeable town, pleasantly situated upon the river Avon, and said to be so called from the ancient inhabitants of the county, whom the Romans called Regni. In Doomsday-book it is called *Rinceived*. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was certainly occupied by the Romans, and after them by the Saxons, as an important post. It gives its name to the hundred in which it is situated.

It is at present a large and populous place; the number of inhabitants amounting to 3,269: a great part of whom are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Ringwood is celebrated for its strong beer and ale.

The whole of the road from Fordingbridge to Ringwood being upon the borders of the western extremity of the New Forest, we shall take this opportunity of giving a short sketch of its history; its present state we shall notice in our article upon the agriculture of the county.

The New Forest is a very extensive tract of country, not less than forty miles in circumference, which anciently contained many populous towns and villages, and thirty-six parish churches; all of which are said to have been destroyed by William the Conqueror, and his son William Rufus, to gratify their inordinate love of hunting. The fact with respect to the Conqueror has been disputed, with more ingenuity than authority of evidence. Gemetirensis, who had been chaplain to the Conqueror, expressly says, the deaths of his sons (Richard and Rufus) in this forest were universally believed to be judgments of Heaven, for the destruction by their father of so many towns and churches, to enlarge the forest. A variety of other authors, who were nearly cotemporary with the fact, concur in imputing it to William the Conqueror and his family.

The more ancient name of this forest was Itene or Ytene, meaning probably the forest on the Itchen river, and there is no doubt that it subsisted to a certain extent, prior to the Conquest. Leland says, "there was sum foreste grounde there as sum suppose before King William the Conqueror's time." We are enabled, however, to ascertain the quantity of land afforested, by comparing the state of the forest at the time of taking the Doomsday Survey, with the situation of the district it occupied as it was in Edward the Confessor's time; by which it appears that two thirds of it was then inhabited, and in cultivation. There have been several perambulations made to ascertain the limits of the forest, the oldest of which extant is dated in the 8th Edward I. by this the forest was found to include all the country from Southampton river on the east to the Avon on the west, following the sea-coast, as the southern boundary between those rivers, and extending northward, as far as North Chardeford, on the west, and to Wade and Orebrugge or Owerbridge, on the east.

The New Forest, which has been so denominated nearly seven hundred years, is situated on the south side of the county, and was formerly bounded on the east by the Southampton river, and on the south by the British Channel, being nearly thirty miles in length, and ninety in circumference. It at present extends from Godshill on the north-west, to the sea on the south-east, about twenty miles; and from Hardley on the east, to Ringwood on the west, about fifteen miles; containing within those limits about 92,365 acres, the whole of which does not now belong to the crown; there being several manors and freehold estates, to the amount of nearly 25,000 acres, the property of private individuals. About 625 acres are copyhold, belonging to his majesty's manor of Lyndhurst; about 1,000 acres are held under leases granted by the crown; about 900 are encroachments; 1,193 acres are attached to the offices of the master-keepers and groom-keepers, and occupied

with their respective lodges; and the residue of the whole quantity are the woods and waste lands of the forest.

In the several properties above-mentioned the crown reserves certain rights. In the freeholds, those which relate to deer and game. In the copyholds certain small quit-rents and fines are reserved, and the timber and trees belong to the crown. The leasehold estates are entirely the property of the crown, these having been, since the above calculation, reduced to 587 acres, as New Park is now in the possession of the crown, and used as a farm for raising hay for the deer. In these leases the timber is always reserved to the crown.

Under a late act of parliament the crown is authorized to grant leases of such parts of the forest as have been obtained and occupied by encroachment, for a valuable consideration, and provision is made for preventing any future trespass.

The New Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, viz. Burley, Fritham, Godshill, Lynwood, Battramsley, South East, the Nodes, Inn, and North. These Bailiwicks are subdivided into fifteen walks, viz. Burley, Holmesly, Bolderwood, Eyworth, Ashby, Broomy, Rhinefield, Wilverley, Whitley Ridge, Lady Cross, Denny, and the Nodes, Ashurst, Ironshill, Castle Malwood, and Bamble Hill.

The officers are, a lord-warden, appointed by letters patent under the great seal, during his majesty's pleasure; a lieutenant, riding-forester, bow-bearer, two rangers, woodward, under-woodward, four verdurers, high-steward and under-steward, twelve regarders, nine foresters or master-keepers, being one to each bailiwick, and thirteen under-foresters or groom-keepers.

Besides the above, there is a surveyor-general of the woods and forests, who appoints a deputy, and a purveyor of the navy; but there are not properly officers appointed solely for the New Forest; the surveyor-general being superintendent over other

forests, and the purveyor of the navy is an officer of Portsmouth Dock Yard. The forest has been so overstocked with deer, that in the year 1787, more than three hundred died in one walk. Several castles were built in this forest, by Henry VIII. and since this period a great many towns and villages have risen up.

Mr. Gilpin, in his "*Remarks on Forest Scenery*," speaks highly of the beauties of the New Forest: "Its woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country, unlimited by artificial boundaries, together with its river views and distant coasts, are all in a great degree magnificent. It must still however be remembered that its chief characteristic, and what it rests on for distinction, is not *sublimity* but *sylvan beauty*. Its lawn and woods are every where divided by large districts of heaths; many of these woods have formerly been, as many of the heaths are at present, of vast extent, running several miles without interruption. Different parts too, of the open and of the woody country, are so high as to command extensive distances; though no part can in any degree assume the title of mountainous."

The more picturesque part of the forest lies between the Beaulieu river, and the bay of Southampton.

In some parts of the forest there are very extensive bogs, the largest is called Longslade Bottom, in the road between Brockenhurst and Ringwood, extending about three miles in length.

The oaks of the New Forest have a peculiar character; they do not grow to any considerable height, but rather extend their branches horizontally in the most irregular forms: the timber of which is particularly adapted to what the ship-builders call knees and elbows. Many of the oaks are very ancient and of great size.

The Cadenham Oak, standing near the village of that name, is one of the curiosities of the New Forest, having long been remarkable for its premature vege-

tation, its leaf-buds appearing every year in the depth of winter.

Another celebrated oak in this forest, also remarkable for its premature vegetation, formerly stood at Canterton near Stony Cross, at a small distance north from Castle Malwood, and said to be the very tree against which the arrow glanced that caused the death of William Rufus. Charles II. ordered this tree to be paled round, and in Leland's time there was a chapel near the spot. At present, however, neither chapel nor tree remain. In the place of the latter Lord Delaware, about sixty years ago, had a triangular stone erected, about five feet high, surmounted by a ball, and having the following inscription.

"Here stood the oak tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag, glanced and struck King William II. surnamed Rufus, on the breast; of which stroke he instantly died, on the second of August, 1100.

"King William II. surnamed Rufus, being slain as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that city.

"That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745.

This stone stands in Minstead parish, near the pales of Malwood Castle Lodge, belonging to the forest. The area of Castle Malwood was very extensive, containing many acres; upon the surrounding banks, which are of inconsiderable dimensions, there are some oak and beech trees.

Mr. Gough, in his additions to Camden's Britannia, mentions that there are many families of the name of Purkess in this neighbourhood; that constant tradition asserts, when the king was killed near the oak, there lived in a small hut a poor man and his family, maintained by making charcoal, and that he lent his

horse and cart to carry off the body, and was rewarded with an acre or two round his hut. His immediate male descendants of the same name live here still, and all have, and do yet carry on the same trade, without one being richer than another for it. This family is deemed the most ancient in the county.

About fifty years ago a large quantity of celts were found in the New Forest; two varieties of which are engraved in plate viii of the fifth volume of the Archæologia, fig. 9. and 10.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of five miles from Ringwood, we pass through the village of SOPLEY, two miles beyond which we arrive at Christ Church (or Christchurch Twyneham, its more ancient name) a place of great antiquity. It is situated a little above the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, about two miles from the sea.

On entering the town, at a small distance from the street, on the left, there are the remains of a stone building, measuring about 70 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, which Mr. Grose is of opinion belonged to Christchurch Castle, and might have been the state apartment of the constable or governor.

About a hundred yards to the westward of these ruins, on a large mount, evidently raised for the purpose, are the remains of the keep of the castle.

The walls appear to have been more than ten feet thick. The height of the building cannot be well ascertained, as it is evidently lowered considerably by time. The mount on which it stands is called Castle-hill; a name which denotes its former use and consequence. The time when, and the person by whom, this castle was erected, are particulars altogether uncertain; though there is some reason, from the style of architecture which may be traced in its ruins, and from other circumstances, to suppose that it was erected some time during the twelfth century.

The church from which the town receives its present name is a venerable structure, and formerly be-

longed to the priory. Mr. Warner, who attentively examined this church, imagines it to have been originally erected by Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, who also built the priory, in the time of William Rufus.

The total length of the church is 311 feet; and its breadth, at the western extremity, 60 feet. The tower which is a massy square fabric, measures from the top of the edifice to the ground, 120 feet, and is about 23 feet square. Half-way up the tower, on the outside, under a Gothic niche, stands an image of our Saviour wearing a crown of thorns, having the right hand raised, as if to give a blessing, and holding a cross in the left. Under this image is a large Gothic window, nearly thirty feet high. There is a delightful and extensive prospect from the top of the surrounding country, the beauty of which is much increased by the windings of the Avon and Stour, gently flowing towards the sea.

The principal entrance into the church is through a large porch, at the south-western extremity.—At the west end of the nave, on the right, is a very ancient font.

In the northern semi-transept are two little chantries, or oratories, adjoining each other, and apparently of the same age. The arms of the earls of Salisbury, which appear in different parts, seem to prove their having been erected by some of the family. In the chantry, nearest the north-east aisle, is an ancient flat monument, on which lie the full-length figures of a knight and his lady, traditionally recorded to have been erected to the memory of a Sir John Chidiock of Dorsetshire, and his wife, the former of whom was slain in one of the battles between the houses of York and Lancaster.

The curious carved oaken wainscot of the chancel has suffered but little injury from time. On each side of the choir are fifteen ancient stalls, and six at the west end; two of which on each side of the entrance have carved canopies.—That on the right

was the seat of the prior; the other of the sub-prior; and a third of the same kind, at the east end of the south row, was the seat of the reader of the priory. Below the stalls are as many armed seats, and under the benches of both the seats and stalls, which turn up, are several strange and ludicrous carved figures, very ill adapted to the situation which they occupy. In one of these pieces of carved work a friar is represented under the emblem of a fox, with a cock for his clerk, preaching to a congregation of geese, who are greedily listening to his deceitful words; under another of the seats is an enormously fat baboon, with a cowl on his head, reclining on a pillow; a rat eating up a mess of porridge from a zany, while his back is turned, &c.

At the east end of this chancel is the high altar, to which we ascend by four steps, on the uppermost of which is a flat monumental stone, inscribed to the memory of Baldwin de Redvers, one of the lords of the Isle of Wight, who died September 1, A. D. 1216. Under this stone and the high altar is a subterraneous chapel, supposed to have been founded as a burying-place for the De Redvers family.

The altar-piece is highly curious, and coeval, in Mr. Warner's opinion, with Bishop Flambard, the founder of the church. We cannot do better than give the description of this ancient piece of sculpture in that gentleman's own words:—"The lower compartment of the altar has three figures, in as many separate niches:—the one on the left hand is David playing on a harp; that on the right is Solomon sitting in a musing attitude, to denote his wisdom; in the middle is Jesse, in a recumbent posture, and supporting his head with his right hand; from his loins springs the stem of a tree, crowned with foliage, which supports a piece of sculpture, representing the nativity of Christ. Here we see the Virgin seated, with the infant Jesus in her lap; to whom one of the wise men is offering a cup, with a lid to it, like a plain tankard; behind him stand two of his com-

panions, with gifts in their hands also; while Joseph is to be seen on the left in a posture of admiration. Above the Virgin the projecting heads of an ox and ass point out the circumstance of our Lord's birth-place. These are again surmounted by shepherds and sheep, in high relief; the former looking upwards to a group of angels, immediately over whom God the Father, decorated with wings, extends his arms. Exclusive of these figures (most of which are mutilated), there are 32 smaller ones, which any one well skilled in the Romish calendar might identify, from the attributes, or emblems, they all individually bear. Nine larger niches are now destitute of the images that formerly ornamented them, though from the appearance of fastenings which remain it is evident they were not always empty."

On the north side of this altar is a beautiful little chapel, built by Margaret countess of Salisbury, for her burying-place. It has two fronts: one towards the north-east aisle, which you ascend by a flight of steps; the other towards the altar, where there is also a door-way. In the centre of its very elegant ceiling is a sculptural representation of the Trinity, with the countess kneeling at the feet of God the Father. At the east end are the Montacute arms, with supporters, and the motto, "Spes mea in Deo est;" and under them a shield, containing the representation of the five wounds of Christ. Many of the ornaments of this chapel were defaced at the Reformation.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary is behind the high altar. It is ornamented by several confessional recesses, and at the east end an altar, above which is some elegant carved work. On each side of this altar is a tomb, said to cover the remains of some of the West family, ancestors of Lord Delawar; as this chapel appears to have been built by one of the Wests, about the conclusion of the fourteenth century. There is a large room over it, called St. Michael's Loft, now set apart for the purpose of a Free Grammar School.

There is another chapel, at the end of the south-west aisle of the church, over the door of which is a representation of a church, cut in stone. There is another on the north side of the same aisle. Another of these oratories is to be found in the north aisle. Within it are some traces for an altar, and a niche for holy water. The ceiling is ornamented with red and white roses, so that probably it was erected soon after the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster.

The late Gustavus Brander, Esq. lies interred at the east end of the church, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

The situation of Christchurch is very pleasant: it is about seven miles from Ringwood, twelve from Poole, in Dorsetshire, and twelve from Lymington. The market is kept on Monday. There are two fairs here: one on Thursday in Trinity week, and the other on the 17th of October.

Christchurch first sent members to parliament in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election being in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, although the corporation have assumed to themselves the exclusive right, for a number of years, without any opposition from the inhabitants.

The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and a common-council: the number of these voters is twenty-four, the mayor being returning officer. There is a large manufactory here of watch-chains, which employs a number of boys and girls. It was also formerly famous for a fine salmon fishery, and its knit stockings. Here are also two breweries. In 1811, the inhabitants of Christchurch amounted to 1553.

The bay or harbour of Christchurch is spacious, but too shallow and dangerous to be frequented by vessels drawing more than six feet of water, chiefly owing to a bar or ledge of sand, extending from the point called Hengestbury Head, on the Hampshire side, to St. Christopher's Cliff, in the Isle of Wight.

HENGESTBURY HEAD, generally called Christchurch Head by seamen, is a bold headland or promontory, forming the western termination of Christchurch bay. There are the remains of an ancient entrenchment or fortification on this promontory, which most probably was of Saxon origin. On St. Catherine's Hill, about a mile and a half north of Christchurch, "is an exploratory camp, fifty-five yards square, double trenched on every side, except the south, with three entrances."

From Salisbury to Southampton; through Rumsey.

Ten miles from Salisbury we enter Hampshire. About three miles before we reach Rumsey, we pass, on our left, Dunwood Camp, an ancient entrenchment, upon Flackerly Heath.

RUMSEY, OR ROMSEY,

Is a very ancient town, situated in the river Teste, in a flat part of the county, surrounded by beautiful meadows. It is incorporated, and contains two parishes. King Edward the Elder built a monastery here for Benedictine nuns, and his daughter Elfleda became the first abbess. In the reign of King Stephen, that prince made his only daughter, the princess Mary, abbess of it, from whence she was privately conveyed by Matthew of Alsace, son of the Earl of Flanders, who married her. The circumstances of this union were too much in opposition to the unnatural prejudices of the age to be permitted with impunity; we accordingly find that the thundering bulls and threatenings of the Pope constrained the unfortunate lady, at length, to quit her beloved husband, to whom she had borne two children, and return to the abode of superstition.

In the church of this abbey several of the Saxon kings were interred.

The venerable and beautiful abbey church yet remains one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture. It is of considerable dimensions, built in form of a cross, and arched with stone. A lower tower rises from the intersection of the nave and the tran-

sept. Some years ago there was growing on the outside, on the top of the tower, an apple tree, which for many years produced fruit of two different kinds, viz. redstreaks and golden pippins; it is supposed a kernel might have originally fallen into a crevice of the wall.

In the church there are several ancient memorials of the abbesses interred here, and among those of later date, an elegant inscription to the memory of Lady Palmerstone, who died in child-bed, in 1769. A flat stone covers the remains of the celebrated ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdown, thus inscribed:

"HERE LAYES SIR WILLIAM PETTY."

The municipal government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, twelve burgesses, and inferior officers. The town-hall is a mean building, near the hundred bridge, which divides Romsey Infra from Romsey Extra.

The late Lord Palmerstone, in 1744, erected a handsome and spacious public building, called the Audit House, near the centre of the town, standing on columns, with an open space underneath, for the market people. A large Meeting House for Presbyterians has lately been built here, and three schools established by Sir William Petty, St. Barbe, and Mrs. Nowes. There was formerly a large woollen manufacture at Romsey, in which great numbers of people were employed; but this has of late years very much declined.

The principal trade now is in sacks, paper, and beer, and on Saturday (the market day) a considerable quantity of corn is bought and sold. The market is held on Saturday.

The population of the two divisions of Romsey appears to amount to 4,297 inhabitants.

Three miles south-west of Romsey is Paultons, the seat of Hans Sloan, Esq. The house is a very handsome edifice, and the gardens are laid out with great taste and elegance; the lawns, which are beautiful and extensive, are bounded, on all sides, by forest

trees and exotics; through the midst of the principal lawn winds a serpentine river, well stocked with fish.

About a mile south from Romsey is Broadlands, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerstone. The house is handsome, and built of white brick, on the eastern side of the river Teste, in the midst of a pleasingly picturesque park, through which this river pursues its course. There is a good collection of pictures at this house, the following are enumerated in the *Beauties of England and Wales* as among the most excellent:

An Old Man's head, with a ruff and large hat, half length, *Vandyck*.—An Old Man's Head, with a long flowing white beard; *Gerard Dow*, very highly finished and bright.—An Old Man's Head, *Rembrandt*.—The Descent from the Cross; *Dominichino*, copied from Daniel de Volterro.—Last Communion of St. Francis; *Rubens*.—A Forge, with Smiths hammering red-hot iron which darts rays of fire through the picture; *Wright of Derby*.—The Last Supper; *P. Veronese*, a sketch for the great Picture given by the Republic of Venice to Lewis the Fourteenth.—Young Man's head, *Caracci*.—Two Landscapes, with figures; *N. Poussin*.—The Children in the Wood; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—A large Landscape, with figures, *Salvator Rosa*.—Landscape, *Rugsdeal*, very fine.—The Infant Academy; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—A Sea Piece, with ruins, *Claude Lorraine*.—Sea View, *Loutherbourg*.—Landscape, with figures of the Holy Family; *Claude Lorraine*.—Landscape, with Men and Horses; *Wouvermans*.

Between this place and Southampton the distance is about seven miles.

SOUTHAMPTON

Is very advantageously situated, on the margin of the extensive bay called Southampton Water, formed by the union of the Teste and the Itchin rivers, at least a mile in width opposite the town. This place is of considerable antiquity, most probably rising out of the ruins of the Roman *Clausentum*, at Bittern.

There is very little doubt but that the name of this

place is derived from the river Anton, the Antona of Tacitus, which flows through the country, and joins the Teste at some distance before this river enters the Southampton Water. The earliest notice of Southampton, in history, informs us that in the year 873 it was ravaged by the Danish invaders, who landed here from thirty-three ships; they were, however, at length repulsed and driven from the coast. In the year 930 they again landed, and committed great destruction; and about twelve years afterwards visited the town a third time, plundering and destroying it with fire and sword.

It is not exactly known whether there were any fortifications here previous to these misfortunes; it is rather supposed that the castle built here by the Saxons was subsequent to the Danish invasions.

When Canute the Great obtained the British sceptre, it appears that he made Southampton his occasional residence. It was at this place that he so memorably repulsed the gross flattery of his courtiers.

At the Norman Conquest, acccording to the Doomsday Survey, there were in Southampton 80 tenants who held their lands as royal demesnes.

In the reign of Edward III. when that prince and Philip of Valois contended for the kingdom of France, the old town was plundered, and the greatest part of it destroyed by the French, who with their allies, the Spaniards and Genoese, landed in October, from a fleet of 50 gallies, putting all that opposed them to the sword.

Being attacked next morning by the townsmen who returned with assistance from the country, they fled, and in their flying certain of them were drowned, and after this the inhabitants of the town encompassed it about with a strong and great wall; and it was soon after rebuilt, in a more handsome manner, and surrounded with walls, ditches, and battlements.

The principal entrance to the town on the land side is by the venerable remain of antiquity, the Bar Gate. The north front of which is a semi-octagon,

flanked with two semi-circular turrets, and crowned with large and open machicolations; above the arch of entrance, on a row of sunk pannels, is a shield of relief, charged with the arms of England, Scotland, Paulet, Windham, &c.; the greater part is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward the Third; the front towards the High Street is modern and plain, and has a statue of Queen Anne in the central niche. Over the arches of the two foot and carriage ways is a townhall, 52 feet by 21, with which a room for the grand jury communicates. Two lions cast in lead guard the entrance of the Bar Gate, besides which there are two gigantic figures of Ascupart, and his renowned conqueror, Sir Bevis of Southampton.

The walls, with which the town was anciently surrounded, are in many places quite destroyed, but in others they still present a venerable appearance; they seem to have had towers at different intervals, several of which still remain. The circuit of the walls is computed at one mile and a quarter; but the whole town cannot be less than three miles at present.

"With respect to the date of the building of the wall, as we now see it," observes Sir H. C. Englefield, "difficulties arise in my mind. It is certain that the northern, eastern, and that part of the southern wall, west of the Water-gate, bear every mark of uniform regularity in their structure; and the gates of the town are apparently of the same date with the walls, and much resemble each other in the massy flat form of their pointed arches, which rise at an angle from their piers, being struck from centres below the level of their spring; a mode of construction used about the time of Edward I. Yet the remains of semi-circular towers, still visible on attentive inspection of the Bar-Gate, and which flanked its round arch, very much resembling, in form and mode of building, the towers of the north and east walls, lead me to suspect that the wall, on the land side at least, is of higher antiquity than the time of the Edwards,

and that the present gates were built later than the erection of the wall. The very singular position of the Water-Gate, which retires thirty feet behind the line of the eastern part of the south wall, and the odd position of the south gate, at the very angle of the wall, seem to indicate that these gates were not of the original design. From the south-west angle of the wall, quite to the Bridle-Gate, which was close to the vallum of the castle, the whole wall is a mass of irregular and almost inexplicable construction. I cannot help suspecting, that the side of the town, protected as it was by the castle and covered by the sea, was not at all, or but very slightly fortified, until the fatal experience of the sack of the town by the French invaders had proved that some further defence was necessary. The line of the wall south of the West-Gate, is irregular in its construction; and the wall beween West and Bridle Gates, which has been already described, bears evident marks of having been built in the most hasty manner, and with the greatest economy of materials. This wall in its present form I conceive to have been built about that period when the old historians state Richard II. to have fortified the town, and built the castle; which he probably repaired and strengthened, but which evidently had been built several centuries before his time."

When England was threatened by the French, in the reign of Richard II. that prince enlarged and improved the castle, for the more effectual defence of the harbour. And when Henry V. went on his expedition to claim the crown of France, according to the principles of the Salique law, he mustered his army at Southampton. During the king's abode in the town, he discovered the conspiracy against him, entered into by the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey, who were immediately arrested, tried, condemned, and executed. Lord Scrope, who had been highly favoured by the king, was, for his ingratitude, marked in his punishment, being

hanged, drawn, and quartered; the others were beheaded: they were all buried in the chapel of the *Domus Dei*, or God's House, where the following inscription, in commemoration of the event, appears on a stone placed there by an ancestor of the present Earl of Delaware.

RICHARD, EARL OF CAMBRIDGE,
LORD SCROPE, OF MASHAM,
SIR THOMAS GREY, OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
CONSPIRED TO MURDER KING HENRY V.
IN THIS TOWN,
AS HE WAS PREPARING TO SAIL WITH
HIS ARMY AGAINST CHARLES THE
SIXTH KING OF FRANCE;
FOR WHICH CONSPIRACY
THEY WERE EXECUTED AND BURIED
NEAR THIS PLACE,
IN THE YEAR M.CCCC.XV.

Notwithstanding the ill effect which the almost continual wars between England and France, during this reign, must have had on the trade and commerce of this town, still it must have been of some consequence in mercantile affairs even at this time, for we find that no less a person than Sir Thomas Cooke, Lord Mayor of London, was collector of the customs. It was at this port that the Portuguese first landed with their foreign wines, after they had discovered the Canaries; but the London merchants, being jealous of the growing power and riches of the place, procured an order that all ships coming from the Canaries should land their goods at some port on the river Thames. Towards the reign of Henry VIII. the port of Southampton was much frequented by foreign merchants, particularly by those from Venice, who traded largely in wool and tin: the exportation of the former article, however, being very wisely prevented by the legislature, the Levant merchants entirely forsook the port.

From this period, the importance of Southampton, as a trading town, gradually declined, and it was not

until the beginning of the last century that it begun once more to revive. It is now a very flourishing place, carrying on an extensive trade with the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, and Newfoundland, and deriving considerable advantage from the resort of company here, during the summer months, for the purpose of sea-bathing. The present town "is built on the extreme point of the high gravelly bank which separates the course of the Itching river from the Estuary of the Test, or Anton water: by this happy choice, the whole town, though almost surrounded with water, enjoys the advantage of the driest situation, and the fall of levels in every direction keeps the streets constantly free from damp and filth." The High-Street runs nearly north and south, and is nearly two miles in length. This street is well paved, broad, and spacious, and terminates with a handsome quay. The entrance into this street, from the land side, is through the Bar-Gate, the approach to which is very striking.

The castle stood on the west side of the town. It was completed by the late Marquis of Lansdown, and is now about to be fitted up as an hotel. Small remains of it now exist. Its area was of a form approaching to a semi-circle, or rather a horse-shoe, of which the town wall to the sea formed the diameter. The keep stood on a very high artificial mount in the southern part of the area, and probably, as was generally the case, in the line of the walls.

There is a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country from the keep.

There are six parishes in Southampton, and five churches, all of which were built before the reign of Henry II. St. Michael's forms the eastern side of the square of the same name, and is a very curious and ancient building. It has a low tower rising from the centre of the body, terminated by a lofty spire, which was added about sixty years ago, for the purpose of being a sea-mark to vessels entering this port. Sir H. C. Englefield, in his "*Walk through Southampton*,"

gives a very minute description of the antiquities of this church. "The Saxon masonry of the original front is still discernible: in the eastern front the same masonry is also visible, together with a fragment of the little angular column which occurs so frequently in Saxon buildings, and a small morsel of billetted moulding. The length of the church from east to west, and the breadth of the nave, are unaltered, but the original side aisles have been taken down and enlarged. The nave, with its side aisles, as far as the tower, is the only part of the church used at present for the ordinary divine service, and is separated from the more eastern part by an open screen. The old Saxon columns have been every one taken away, and handsome pointed arches, of considerable spaces, turned over the remaining ones: their capitals have a small fluting on them, common to that style of architecture. The tower stands on four plain and strong semi-circular arches, without any sort of ornament, except a very small impost moulding."

Among the curious monuments in this church there is one in the north aisle, to the memory of Lord Chancellor Wriothesly. The font, in the south aisle, is very curious and antique. It consists of a block of black marble, three feet four inches square, and one foot six inches deep, supported in its centre by a cylinder of the same materials, ornamented with horizontal rings, so as to resemble a barrel; and at each angle by a plain pillar of white stone, one foot six inches high, and about six inches in diameter. The whole stands on another block of marble, of about three feet square, and about seven inches deep, out of which are cut bases for the small columns, consisting of a flat ring on a large round cushion; these rest on a plain square plinth of about three inches high; a plain leaf falls from the bases of the columns, on each angle of the plinth. The top-stone is excavated into an hemispherical bason, two feet six inches in diameter, round which runs a scroll of foliage, of very rude execution, but not bad de-

sign; and the angles are filled with an imitation of the ancient ornaments, now generally called the honey-suckle. The sides of the block, of which three only are now visible, as the font stands against the wall, are each divided into three circular compartments, with a sort of winged monster in each, something like a griffin, except one, which has an angel in a long robe of linen, covered with a shorter tunic: his hands are folded on his heart, and round his head is the nimbus, or glory; behind his shoulders are two wings, which reach to his feet. These sides are one foot one inch and a half deep: the remaining four inches and a half, of the thickness of the block, slope away to the central cylinder, in a sort of fluting, or broad leaves, now much defaced. The workmanship of the whole is in the very rudest style of Saxon sculpture."

All Saints' Church is a modern structure, having been erected since 1792, in place of the former church, which was found too small for the parish, so much it had increased in population. The front of this building next the High Street, is sixty feet six inches wide, and is ornamented with four three quarter columns of the Ionic order, four feet diameter, and thirty-six feet high, supporting a pediment, on each side of which the angles are finished with *antæ*, or Grecian pilasters. The three central spaces are filled in the lower part, by three wide and commodious arches, for the entrance doors, with fan-lights over them to light the vestibule; and on each side, between the column and pilaster, is a semi-circular-headed window, lighting the gallery staircase. In the second range are five plain niches. The length of the church in the inside, including the vestibule, is ninety-five feet; its breadth sixty-one feet, and its height, from the pavement to the middle of the cieling, which is vaulted, is forty-seven feet. The building is almost wholly of brick stuccoed. The remains of Captain Carteret, the celebrated circumnavigator,

and of the late Brian Edwards, Esq. the author of the History of the West Indies, are deposited in this Church.

Holy Rood Church is a spacious structure, with a colonnade in front, which the common people call the Proclamation, from the circumstance of the hustings being erected here, and the poll taken on the election of the members of parliament for the town. There are several handsome monuments in this church; particularly one, executed by the famous statuary Rysbrach, to the memory of Miss E. Stanley, sister to the late Right Honourable Hans Stanley, with an elegant inscription by the poet Thomson. This young lady died at the age of eighteen, in 1738: "mistress not only of the English and French, but in a high degree of the Greek and Roman learning."

The churches of St. Mary and St. Lawrence are not sufficiently remarkable to require particular notice.

The Hospital, called God's House, was founded in the reign of two brothers named Gervasius and Pratasius, who converted their dwelling-house into an asylum for the poor, and endowed it with lands. This charity was afterwards enriched by several benefactors. Edward III. at the instance of his Queen Philippa, granted the mastership to Queen's College, Oxford, in whose patronage it yet continues. The present establishment consists of a warden, four aged men, and as many women, who are allowed two shillings each weekly, and a donation of coals.

Divine service is performed in the chapel in the French language, for the accommodation of the natives of Jersey and Guernsey; of whom great numbers reside at Southampton.

Near the entrance of the town, on the right, is a range of alms-houses, erected about sixteen years ago, for the reception of eighteen poor widows, who are besides allowed two shillings each weekly, from the produce of a bequest by Robert Thorner, Esq. who died July 1690.

Besides a good free-grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. there are several charitable establishments for the education of the infant poor.

Southampton was originally constituted a borough by Henry I. King John granted to the burgesses many additional privileges.

The present corporation, under a charter of Charles I. consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, two bailiffs, and a common-council and town-clerk. The corporation have the power of chusing non-resident burgesses, who, though not members of the common council, are privileged to vote at elections for the mayor and for the parliamentary representatives: the number of electors of the latter amounts to about 600, consisting of burgesses, and such of the inhabitants as pay scot and lot. The first return was made in the reign of Edward I. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-Sea Castle, to another called Hurst Castle, situated on that neck of land, which running farthest into the sea, makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight, the distance not being above two miles. The assizes of oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, are held here once in three years The records and regalia of the corporation are kept at the Audit-House, a handsome building, erected about thirty years ago; upon the ground-floor of which the markets are kept. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Southampton has four annual fairs: the principal of which is opened by the mayor and bailiff, with great ceremony, on the Saturday preceding Trinity Sunday, and continues till the Wednesday noon following. It is held near the east side of the town, on the road leading to the Chapel Mill, on the site of which was formerly a hermitage, occupied by William Geoffry, to whom and to the town of Southampton this fair was granted.

Of the several ports belonging to this county and the Isle of Wight, Southampton is the head or mother port. The establishment consists of a collector, con-

troller, landing-surveyor, four landing-waiters, and a searcher, who are termed the principal officers; these are assisted by a tide-surveyor, and by sixteen boatmen and tide-waiters, who are resident at the port; and for the convenience of the coasting trade there is (beside the officers stationed at Lymington) a coast-waiter, whose duty it is to superintend the loading and discharging of coasting vessels stationed at the following places, viz. Bewley, Keyhaven, Redbridge, Christchurch, Heath, Leap, and Hamble; these officers also perform the additional duty of riding officers, and in conjunction with four others, expressly called riding officers, form a guard from Southampton to Christchurch; being the whole of the district of the port of Southampton. As a further guard, a cutter is established of about 100 tons, with a commander and thirty men; and there are also two row-boats stationed at Christchurch and Lymington, with six men to each, and a superior officer over them.

We have already noticed, that Southampton is frequented as a bathing-place, and by persons visiting the sea-coast for the restoration of health. A chalybeate spring, rising about two yards to the westward of Bar-Gate, in great repute for its medicinal qualities, adds to the attractions which this place presents to invalids. The baths are convenient, and every attention is paid to the accommodation and entertainment of the numerous visitants who frequent Southampton in the bathing season. The Assembly Rooms near the West Quay, are very elegantly fitted up, and a new theatre, of adequate dimensions, has been built on the site of St. John's Hospital. Among the agreeable walks is one called the Beach, a causeway planted with trees, running from the south gate and platform, and extending nearly half a mile; from this walk there is an interesting view of the shipping in Southampton Water, and the Isle of Wight.

Southampton races are annually held on Stoneham Common, about three miles from the town.

The environs of the town are particularly agreeable,

and the adjacent country abounds with elegant seats and delightfully situated villages.

The principal trade of Southampton is with Portugal and the Baltic, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; to the two latter places 600 lbs. of unwrought wool have been exported annually, great part of which was returned manufactured into coarse knit hose. Hemp, iron, and tallow, are imported from Russia, and tar and pitch from Sweden; the importations from Portugal are principally wine and fruit. Silk and carpets are the chief manufactures at Southampton. For commercial purposes three banks have been established, and an act of parliament obtained for cutting a canal from the platform on the south side of the town to the Andover navigation at Redbridge.

The population, according to the last return, was 9617, and the number of houses 1573. The barracks erected here during the late war occupy about two acres of ground.

About a mile and a half from Southampton is a neck of land, projecting into the river Itchin, on which stands Bittern Manor House. This spot was long surmised to have been the site of the Roman station *Clausentum*, and many recent discoveries have greatly tended to establish the fact. The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his treatise upon the subject observes, that here, "we can plainly trace the vestiges of Roman labour: a fosse, which divides the point whereon the *Castellum* stood, from the main land, and part of a vallum, which, in its original state, before it was depressed by time and weather, must have been of great magnitude, appear to me to have been formed by that people. Fragments of Roman bricks are still visible among the rubbish of a decayed wall on the eastern side; and a long series of Roman coins has at different times been dug up at Bittern, among which appear those of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Sabinus, Antoninus, Commodus, Lucilla, Alexander Severus, Constantius, Constans, Carausius, Aurelius, Valentinianus, and Valens. Mr. Warner derives the word Clausentum from *Clausus*, shut up, and *intus* within.

During the progress of building the new bridge at Northam, and making the new road from Southampton to Botley, carried directly across the area of Bittern farm, a number of Roman antiquities were found. The particulars of these discoveries were communicated to the conductor of the Hampshire Repository, by Sir H. C. Englefield, and published in the second volume of that work, accompanied by several plates illustrating the subject. From this account we shall take the liberty of making the following extract:—

"The Roman wall itself is singular in its construction. Its height cannot be ascertained. Its thickness is about nine feet, and its materials flint, faced very roughly with square small stones, and a bending course of large flat bricks, running through its interior part; but it is extraordinary that it has no foundation whatever, but is literally set down on the surface of the ground, and is therefore undermined by the waters of the Itchin, which only reach it at spring tides. A large bank of earth is thrown against it on the inner side, and in the only place where I have been able to examine its interior construction, it seems as if at a distance of within about nine feet within the outer wall; another wall of about two feet thick has been erected, seemingly as a sort of strengthening to the rampart of earth;—of this, however, I do not speak with certainty.

"Within the area of the ancient wall, the remains of two very coarse pavements, or rather plaister floors, are visible: one in the bank to the left of the new road, which has been in part washed away by the Itchin; the other in the ditch to the right of the road, about midway between the two walls. In digging very lately in the field, a fragment of plaister was thrown up, painted with a durable red colour, with a narrow white stripe on it. It seems not unworthy of remark, that the whole soil, as well within the wall as between the wall and outer ditch, is full, not only of fragments of bricks and tiles of various forms, but of small pieces of that earthenware, the colour, polish,

and grain of which, when broken, resemble fine sealing-wax more than any substance I know of. The ditches dug through these fields, for the new road, have afforded me near 100 pieces of this ware; some of them plain, some of them embossed with animals, masks, thyrsi, lyres, ears of corn, and poppies. As this ware is not uncommonly found in Roman stations in this country, and more perfect specimens than any of mine have been engraved, I have not sent you any drawings of them. The subjects appear to be nearly similar in all that have been found, and are evidently of a mystic tendency. An ornament at the top of the embossed part, like a deep festooned fringe, with tassels between each festoon, is almost universal in them. Those fragments that are plain, appear to be of forms not much adapted to the uses of common life, being mostly dishes from six to ten inches diameter, with low upright rims, and standing on a small foot, not unlike old-fashioned silver salvers. It has therefore been imagined, that these were all of them sacred utensils, and probably imported into this country for the purpose of sacrifice. One of the fragments in my possession has been perforated with very neat radiated holes, in regular order, so as to serve as a cullender. These holes have been drilled after the vessel was baked. A few fragments have occurred of a fine black ware, nearly as thin as Wedgewood's ware, and covered with a metallic lustre; this is perhaps owing to laying long under ground. Fragments of vases of coarse earth, not finer than our garden-pots, are pretty common; and some of these appear to have been of very considerable size. The largest were red, some others of a dirty brown, like unbaked clay. Those in which ashes and coins have been found were of the latter sort; one of these, the fragments of which are now in the possession of Mr. Waring, the proprietor of Bittern, presented, when found, a most singular appearance.

"The vessel containing the bones and ashes was inclosed within another which nearly fitted it, and whose mouth was so narrow as by no means to have

admitted it in its hardened state, of this Mr. Waring assured me from his own inspection. The fragments which I saw, are now so mutilated as not to allow means of ascertaining the fact by measurement of the diameters of the vessels, or their mouths; but both of them bear marks of the potter's lathe, both within and without, and therefore must have been separately made. Probably the outer vessel must have been originally broken, and then its parts placed round the inner one when buried, by way of security from injury.

"Several ivory or bone pins were found in the same field, such as Sir Christopher Wren mentions having discovered in digging the foundation of St. Paul's.—These are from three to four inches in length, with blunt points and round heads, and were probably used for fastening the shrouds in which bodies were buried.

"A fine perfect glass urn was also found, but it has been unfortunately destroyed."

There have been also discovered many fragments of sculptured and hewn stones, which were probably parts of a Roman building; one of these is thus inscribed:

IMP. CÆS. LV.
CIO DOMI
TIO AVRELIANO.

Opposite to Bittern farm, on the eastern side of the Itchen, about a mile from Southampton, is Bevis Mount, or Padwell, the seat of Edward Hore, Esq.

The mount is said to derive its former appellation from Sir Bevois, the traditionary hero of Southampton. In the time of the West Saxon kings there was a strong fortification here, formed to prevent the Danes crossing the Itchin.

The mount was originally an immense pile of earth, rising in a conical form; it was purchased by Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and converted into a wilderness. The top of the mount is divided like a fork, and from each of the points there is an unbounded prospect of the sea, the rivers, and

the fields; the beauty of the prospect is much increased, when at high water the tide forms a bay at the foot of the mount. The whole was laid out with great judgment, and executed with taste and elegance.

The Earl of Peterborough was the friend of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, and the patron of men of genius and literature.

Visitors disposed to make a tour about the delightful vicinity of Southampton, cannot take a better guide than that by John Buller, lately published at that place, comprehending the New Forest, Lymington, Christchurch, Kingwood, Romsey, Winchester, Bishop's Waltham, Titchfield, Gosport, Portsmouth, &c. But as those who visit Southampton seldom make any stay without visiting the ruins of Netley Abbey, about three miles from Bevis Mount; we must observe, that some prefer taking a boat thither from the quay at Southampton, or from Itchen ferry: others choose the walk, which is about three miles, and embellished with water views. In this walk we see Woolston House, and the beautiful marine villa of William Chamberlayne, Esq. M. P. We next pass through Weston, a small village inhabited by fishermen. Adjoining it is the cottage of Miss Short. After crossing some fields, we enter a coppice, which leads to Netley Abbey; the approach to it this way, or from the shore, is striking; the situation is low, and beautifully sequestered; the quiet sea views, and the fine wood scenery, greatly add to the general effect. In sailing towards Netley, we have views of the village of Hythe, of Cadland, the seat of Andrew Drummond, Esq. Fawley Church, and at the extremity of the land, Calshot Castle, built by Henry VIII. with views of the Itchen, and Netley Fort. At the landing-place, the distant town of Southampton, with the hills of the New Forest, as the back ground, form a remarkably good picture. At Itchen ferry, a small building stands, called the Cross House; it has four different divisions, in which persons may wait for the ferry-boat; by the date 1684, under the

arms of Southampton, this seems to have been a public work. The walk to the abbey is now highly beautiful; the closeness of the trees shuts out distant prospects, and makes it altogether a sylvan scene. The low and secluded situation of the ruins, prevents their being seen till we reach the gate that terminates the wood; in this direction the western window is the principal object; though some severe winters have deprived it of most of its beauty, by stripping it of its ivy. On approaching the abbey the guide is usually sent for, who is to be found at a neighbouring farm. Those who wish to enjoy refreshments will do well to carry a stock with them from Southampton. This abbey was founded in the year 1239, by Henry III. for the rigid order of Cistercian Monks. Passing over the history of Netley, which has little to interest the general reader, we observe, that among the ruins in front, are various traces of apartments, some of them with fire-places; and from the use of bricks, it is evident, that these have been introduced as repairs, and are comparatively modern. The great area in the front had the name of the Fountain Court, and the buildings on each side, have been chambered and divided into various offices. On the third side, opposite the entrance, is the south wall of the church, through which are seen the apertures of the windows, almost concealed with ivy. On the right, or eastern side, is a passage, and a small ruined apartment, perhaps a pantry, is the only room on the ground floor, except the kitchen; the next apartment is generally supposed to have been the refectory, about 35 feet long, and 24 in breadth. The kitchen is a large vaulted room, 48 feet long, and 18 broad, with a curious fire-place, and on one side is a subterraneous passage, which now terminates in a coppice at some distance from the abbey. Though much explored, this seems to have been nothing more than a common sewer. The remaining arches, &c. in the Chapter House prove it to have been highly elegant; it is about 36 feet square. The second of two smaller rooms next to this was probably the Sacristy, with a niche

in the wall, and a cavity at the bottom for holy water, which has been broken into by some person, who, imagining he should find hidden treasure, but finding nothing, left the broken niche as a monument of his stupidity. The church is now entered by the south transept, or cross aisle; the elegant roof, to be seen a few years since, has fallen, and among its ruins on the ground, various arms and devices may be traced. At the corner of this transept is a spiral stone staircase, which conducts to the upper parts; a few gothic pillars and arches that supported the beautifully ramified roof, still remain, and the east end of the church retains the most of its original appearance. Netley Church is about 200 feet in length, and 60 broad, and when the cross aisles were complete, the breadth could not have been less than 120 feet; the pinnacles of the roof, when perfect, are said to have served seamen as landmarks. Behind the abbey was a garden, and at the end of it an old building, containing several apartments in a state of extreme ruin. The abbey seemed to have been formerly surrounded by a moat; and two fish-ponds, at a short distance, belonged to the monks. On the shore, at a little distance towards the south-west, stands Netley Fort. Returning from Netley, a different path may be taken to the right, in the wood, which leads into a road at Tuckleford pond; thence to Itchin ferry. Those who prefer a ride to Netley, may cross Northam Bridge, and take the direct road as far as the common; then turning to the right, they enter a lane leading to Peartree Green. Immediately beyond the church, the road takes another line, through which, avoiding a turn on the left, we pass a common, and still inclining to the right, shortly reach the Hamble road; about a mile and a half further on, upon the right, a road leads direct to Netley.

Leaving Southampton by the Bargate, we observe that the village of Fourposts indicates the increasing population of the country. Opposite to this is the pleasant village of Hill, standing upon an eminence.

Leaving Romsey on the right, we pass the villa called Freemantle; immediately below this is an iron foundery, and, on the left, the unfortunate canal intended to form a communication between Southampton and Salisbury, but long abandoned for want of ways and means. Millbrook is a long village with an old church; and next to this is the busy village of Redbridge. Crossing the bridge we reach the village of Totton; and about the thirteenth mile-stone, marking the distance from Lymington, the road is very pleasing, and runs through the village of Rumbridge. Passing the twelfth stone, we begin to ascend the long hill of Hownsdown; and, a little beyond the eleventh, is the boundery of *New Forest* in this quarter; not "a boundless contiguity of shade," but the scene of numerous cottages, villages, hamlets, and considerable manors.

Taking leave of the Forest scenery, and passing through a cultivated neighbourhood, the Isle of Wight rises in the back ground. About the third stone is a rugged common, called Setley Plain; and, in its front, the white cliffs of Freshwater. Batramsley is a scattered village. About a mile from Lymington is Buckland Rings, or Castle Field, the remains of a Roman camp. On the right of Lymington is the villa of Priestlands; advancing, we obtain a glimpse of Hurst Castle, to visit which, the traveller must turn off on the left, on the road leading to Millford. From Hurst beach, we have a view of the Shingles; the traveller may now reach the Christchurch road, by passing through Hordel. The villas of Rookcliff and Hordecliff command fine views, and, beyond the sixth stone, is the village of Milton; from whence a circuit may be made to the pleasant bathing-place of Muddiford, having many pretty cottages as lodging-houses. Chuton, three quarters of a mile further, looks over a valley towards the sea, and forward on the right is Belvidere, and on the left High Cliff, the seat of the late Earl of Bute. On Hengestbury Head, called also Christchurch Head, is a summer-house,

built by the late Mr. Bramber; and, about a mile from Christchurch, is Somerford Grange. A road from this place to Lymington runs through the New Forest, and, crossing a rough common, Hinton House appears in front on the left; on the right is East Hinton, and, beyond a summer-house in the grounds, resembling the tower of a church, on the left is a gate, opening into a private road leading to North Hinton. At the end of an inclosure of fine young timber called Rougeswood, a gate opens upon some rugged ground, the entrance to the New Forest in this quarter. Wilverley Enclosure is the next object, from one corner of which, the traveller may ride straight to Lyndhurst, or return to Lymington by the road to the right, where there are several views of Rhinefield Lodge.—Just before entering Lyndhurst we pass Cuffnells.

Another excursion is made from Lymington by crossing the causey over the river, when Walhampton is seen on the right, through which a road leads to Pilewell House, situated on the coast; and adjoining to this is Baddesley Chapel. Regaining Lymington road, Newtown Park is seen, and, pursuing it, we cross Beaulieu Heath, whence, entering a close lane, we descend to the pleasant valley leading to the village of Beaulieu. At full tide there is good water scenery here, and the remains of Beaulieu Abbey are still considerable. From this place is a pleasant ride to Buckler's Hard, a village about two miles distant: the country on the opposite side of the river is highly picturesque, and below the landing-place is the little village of Exbury; and not far from this, Exbury House, the property of Col. Mitford. Leap is a little place where there is a passage to the Isle of Wight. In inspecting the country between Hythe and Fawley, we pass the village of Hardley; and, three or four miles from Hythe, come to Cadland, an elegant mansion in a fine park. An excursion on the other side of Hythe may be made to the village of Dibden and its ancient church, and yew-tree in the church-yard; Eling Church is also a structure of some antiquity.

Another excursion may be made from Southampton to Stony Cross, returning through Lyndhurst; at Cadenham, a direction post points to Ringwood; and here the road through the forest is of great beauty. At the bottom of a vale, adjoining the hamlet of Canterton, the stone is erected that points out the spot where William Rufus was killed. Returning from Stony Cross, Malwood Castle is seen; thence we may descend into the valley where Minstead is situated.

From Southampton to Ringwood the traveller passes Stony Cross, and approaching Ringwood, ten miles distant, the venerable church of Christchurch on the left is a fine addition to the prospect. Boldrewood Lodge, now neglected, was a favourite residence of the late Lord Delawar; beyond this the road winds through beautiful woods to Lyndhurst.

From Southampton to Totton, we pass Tachbury, Little Testwood, Paultons, and, just beyond the tenth stone, enter Wiltshire. Adjoining West Wellow is the village of Plaitford. To make another excursion from Southampton to Romsey, at the village of Fourposts we take the second road on the right, when a lane brings us to Shirley Common, Shirley House, and Shirley Mill, a manufactory of iron spades and shovels. A road on the left runs to Nutshaling, a pleasant village, and, adjoining this, Grove Place, a hunting seat belonging to Queen Elizabeth, now a private lunatic asylum. Opposite to the Horns Inn, a road leads to Toothill, the supposed site of a Danish camp; and, pursuing the Romsey road, Lee House is a principal object; Broadlands, the seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, is about a mile from Romsey. Mottesfont House may be approached by the Stockbridge road; it is about five miles from Romsey, and the river Test, which winds in a broad stream through this flat country, must be crossed three times. The villages of North Baddesley and Chilworth may be passed on the return from Romsey to Southampton. Approaching the upper end of North Stoneham, the

seat of John Fleming, Esq. we perceive his summer-house converted into an arched gateway, leading to his spacious premises; hence, a gentle descent of three miles, presents enchanting views of the river Itchen, and Southampton Water, the latter resembling a noble lake. Quitting Southampton for Winchester, on the left, are seen the buildings constituting the Military Asylum, a branch of that instituted at Chelsea in 1805, and, opposite to the former on the right, is Bellevue; the house, which has lost its two wings, was originally erected by Mr. St. Andre, a Swiss. Entering the London road is Archer's Lodge, the cemetery of the quakers; Clayfield, a comfortable house; and, on the opposite side, Padwell, or Bevis Mount, the seat of Charles Mordaunt, the celebrated Earl of Peterborough. To Hursley village, it is necessary to pass Cranbury Common. Adjoining Hursley Park is part of the keep of Merdon Castle, supposed to have been the place of the death of one of the West Saxon kings, in the eighth century. Winchester is scarcely five miles distant from Hursley. About two miles from Winchester, on the right, is the village and church of Compton, and, two miles further, is Otterbourn, on the right of which, at some distance, is Cranbury House; the road over Otterbourn Hill, through a thick wood, brings us again to Southampton.

From Southampton to go to Winchester, we leave the London road on the left, and pass through Rockstone Lane; the surrounding scenery exhibits a bridge over the Itchen, and, fronting it on the other side, Portswood House, erected for General Stibbert. Portswood Green is a pleasant spot. South Stoneham is on the bank of the Itchen, about three miles from Southampton. At Swathling we cross a small bridge, and, avoiding the road on the right, proceed straight forward, and on the right see the village of Bishop's Stoke. Beyond this we cross the Itchen and proceed through five lanes, and on the skirts of hanging woods, to the village of Twyford, and here

we observe Twyford Lodge, and Shawford House, a seat of the Mildmay family.

From Southampton to Botley is another desirable excursion, and from Botley we proceed to Bishop's Waltham, a neat little town. Wickham stands near five miles distant on the direct road; this was the birth-place of the celebrated William of Wickham. We next proceed to Fareham, and, passing the seventieth mile-stone between Gosport and London, ascend a hill, and have a pleasant view on the left. Beyond the seventy-first stone, at the turnpike gate, there is an engaging prospect of Portsmouth harbour and the Isle of Wight. Titchfield is about three miles distant, and, on the right not far from the town, are the ruins of Titchfield House, erroneously called Titchfield Abbey. The road to Bursledon Bridge leads to the village of this name; beyond it the way to Bittern and Southampton is through a barren tract, and over Northam bridge.

From Southampton through Titchfield, to Gosport and Portsmouth, is a tour generally chosen by persons fond of maritime pursuits; the wooded banks, and the windings of the Hamble river, are seen to advantage on this route.

About four miles from Southampton, on the banks of the Itchen, are the remains of the Priory of St. Dionysius, or Dennis, founded for black canons, by Henry I. now converted into a farm-house.

At the village of BURSLEDON, about three miles up the River Hamble, which falls into the Southampton Water, several fine vessels have been built for the British navy. The creek is particularly convenient for this purpose, being sufficiently capacious for eighty gun ships.

At Redbridge, a populous hamlet, about four miles west of Southampton, at the mouth of the river Test, there is a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn, &c. Ship-building has also been carried on here for many years past; and some vessels, upon a curious construction, invented by Brigadier General Ben-

tham, particularly calculated for swift sailing, have been built here.

From Salisbury to Petersfield; through Stockbridge and Winchester.

At eight miles from Salisbury, we enter the county at Wallop Down. About a mile and a half from our road, on the right, is BROUGHTON, a small village which Camden supposes to have been the Roman station called Brige, mentioned in Antonius' Itinerary, and Mr. Gough, in his additions, mentions that the military way from Winchester to Old Sarum has been traced by Mr. Gale, and that the distances perfectly coincided with Camden's conjecture.

The Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum passes this village, taking its course from the west gate of the former city, by the following places: Cock Lane, St. Cross Corner, Pit Fields, Pit Down, Garlick Farm, Semborne, South Field, Horsebridge, Bossington Mill, Buckholt, Warren, Winterslow, Pittenfield and Down. The remains of this road are sufficiently visible through the whole course of it to engage the attention of the antiquary.

In Broughton church-yard is a tomb inscribed to the memory of Miss Anne Steele, who was a native of this village, and the author of two volumes of elegant poems on sacred and moral subjects, under the assumed name of *Theodosia*.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from Broughton, we arrive at

STOCKBRIDGE,

An ancient borough, by prescription, and a market town, although only a chapelry to King's Samborne. Its situation, on one of the great western roads, is its principal support, having no manufacture, and very little external trade. The inns and public-houses are numerous.

This place has sent members to parliament ever since the first summons in Queen Elizabeth's reign; the right of election is possessed by all the inhabitants paying church and poor rates. The municipal

government of the town is vested in a bailiff, constable, and serjeant-at-mace.

There is a good race-course on Houghton Down, about two miles west of the town.

The number of inhabitants in Stockbridge amounted in 1811 to 663; the number of houses 145.

About three miles south of Stockbridge are the small villages of UPPER SAMBORNE, LITTLE SAMBORNE, and KING'S SAMBORNE. This parish includes the chapelries of Stockbridge and Little Samborne.

In this neighbourhood is Mottisfont House, the seat of Sir Charles Mill, Bart. a spacious and venerable mansion, built on the site of part of a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William Briere in the reign of King John.

Here is preserved a curious painting of great antiquity, which, most probably, belonged to the priory, representing in compartments two events in the life of the Romish saint, the celebrated Thomas Aquinas. In one compartment he is receiving a visit from St. Peter and St. Paul. In the other he is represented writing, while the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, is dictating at his ear; his friend Bonaventure observing him at the door, which is partly open.

About three miles from King's Samborne, a little to the right of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester, is Beacon Hill, upon the flat summit of which is an ancient camp, noticed by Camden as a military fortification, surrounded by a ditch of great compass.

Proceeding on our journey, at the distance of about eight miles from Stockbridge, we arrive at the very ancient city of

WINCHESTER,

Situated on the eastern declivity of a hill, gradually sloping to the river Itchen, and agreeably surrounded by extensive plains and downs. From its situation on a chalky soil it was called by the Britons Caer Givent, Caer Guen, or Caer Guent, which signifies the white

city; by the Romans it was called Venta Belgarum, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the discovery of a pavement of brick, and some coins of Constantine the Great, found in digging the foundations of the royal palace; by the Saxons it was called Wittanceaster; by the Latin historians Wintonia; and by the Monkish chronologers Ventanus and Wentanus.

Warner, and many other respectable historians, agree that it was built by Ludor Rous Hudibras, the son of Liel and grandson of Brute Greenshield, in the year of the world 2995, about 892 years before the birth of Christ. This early origin of the city is not indeed established by any authentic historical record; tradition alone supporting the fact: Mr. Milner, however, very justly observes, "That Winchester will retain a well-founded claim to as high antiquity as that of any other city within the compass of the island, after stripping her of all the false honours of her fabulous origin."

Winchester was the chief city of the Belgæ, till their final reduction by the Romans under Vespasian. About the year 450, the Roman General, P. Ostorius Scapula, fortified all the principal Belgic cities between the Anton or Southampton Water and the Severn, with walls and towers to defend the country from the attacks of the yet unconquered Britons.—"This then is the proper period to which the regular construction of our city in a square form, which was that of the Roman camps in general, is to be ascribed, together with the city walls, composed of flints and strong mortar: the substance of which, after so many repairs, and alterations, still remains." *Milner's History of Winchester.*

Under the Romans the name of the city was changed to Venta Belgarum; and it became a very considerable place while in their occupation. Here they manufactured cloth for the Emperor and army, and all sorts of linen, and kept the public archives and records. They had also two temples here; one dedi-

cated to Apollo, the other to Concord, near the site of the present cathedral. Roman sepulchres have also been discovered just without the walls of the city, on the east and west sides, in which were found, on opening them in 1789, many human bones, urns of black pottery, a coin of Augustus Cæsar, a Roman fibulæ, and other antiquities.

About the year 165, King Lucius, the last of the British princes tributary to the Roman power, after receiving Christianity, converted the idol temples in this city into places of Christian worship; and began a cathedral here, which he consecrated A. D. 169. These were destroyed A. D. 266, by Dioclesian, who massacred, without distinction, all the Christians in the city. It was, however, soon afterwards restored, and dedicated to St. Amphibalus, by the Emperor Constantius.

The city now remained in peace and tranquillity till the invasion of the Saxons; who, landing at Portsmouth, under Hengist, afterwards king of Kent, entered Winchester, putting men, women, and children, to the sword, without distinction. Aurelius Ambrosius, then King of Britain, however, came to the assistance of the city, and drove out the Saxons. About this time Cerdic landed at Southampton with a large body of Saxons, and began to proceed up the country, when Ambrosius hearing of his descent, immediately marched against him. Both armies meeting at Chardford, a battle ensued, wherein Cerdic proved victorious, Ambrosius being slain, with upwards of five thousand of his men. After this Venta again changed its masters, and became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom.

On the dissolution of the Saxon heptarchy, A. D. 828, Winchester became the metropolis of the kingdom, and the seat of its prince. Egbert, after having reduced the whole kingdom under his authority, convoked a wittengemotte, or great assembly, to be held here, in the presence of which he was crowned; after which an edict was passed, commanding that the name

of the kingdom should from thenceforth be called England: at the same time extensive liberties and franchises were granted to this city.

During the reign of Ethelbald, who succeeded Ethelwulph, the Danes besieged Winchester, but were driven back with great slaughter; but afterwards returning, A. D. 862, with a superior force, they laid the country waste before them, and burnt and pillaged the city.

Alfred succeeding to the crown, A. D. 871, rebuilt and considerably enlarged the city.

In the reign of Ethelred a general massacre of the Danes, who had invaded the country in such numbers as to become the entire masters of it, commenced in this city. On the 13th of November, 1002, being the eve of St. Brice, every woman throughout the kingdom murdered her Danish bedfellow, by maiming them in the hocshynide, i. e. hamstrings, or by cutting their throats. In memory of this circumstance a festival, called Hocktyde, was annually observed, and a charter obtained for it in this city.

A dreadful vengeance was afterwards taken by the Danish King, Sueine, who landed soon afterwards, and destroyed the country all round the coast.

After the death of Edmund Ironside, Canute, the son of Sueine, attained the entire sovereignty of England, and, making Winchester his capital, he greatly increased the riches of the cathedral: among the presents he made to it the most extraordinary was that of his crown, after the occurrence which we related in the course of our description of Southampton.

In 1044, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, who succeeded Hardicanute, the son of Canute, the remarkable trial of the Queen Emma, by fiery ordeal, occurred at Winchester, in the cathedral. Here, in the presence of the king and a crowded assembly of all ranks of people, she is said to have walked unhurt over nine red-hot ploughshares. She had been accused of a criminal intercourse with Bishop Alwyn, her kinsman.

On the death of William Rufus, Henry I. attended a great assembly of the barons then sitting in this town, and claimed the crown of England; but the nobles, who knew that Henry was a man of spirit, and would not suffer them to oppress the people as they had been accustomed to do, told him they were bound by oath to give the crown to his brother Robert, who was then returning from a crusade in the Holy Land. Henry, however, secure of the support of the citizens, drew his sword, and swearing that no one should be king but himself, seized the crown, the barons submitting, rather than involve the country in a civil war.

During the reign of this monarch, Winchester arose to the summit of her glory; for at this time she was defended by a stately castle, high and strong walls, with gates and towers, and was ornamented with a multitude of magnificent structures, being the seat of government, and the royal residence. It had a mayor 22 years before London, and it was distinguished by the first free charter granted to any city in the kingdom. The city of Winchester is said to have extended at this time west, almost as far as Wick parish on the north, to Hydebarton, in which part of the town the King's palace was situated, with the buildings and mansions of most of the nobility; eastward to Magdalen Hospital, which was then called the suburbs of Winchester; and south as far as St. Cross.

During the civil wars, in the reign of King Stephen, Henry of Blois, brother of that prince, and bishop of Winchester, was appointed Legate for England by the Pope: and here assembled a convocation of the clergy, to which the king was summoned, who not appearing, his brother, the legate, declared him an usurper, and procured the coronation of the Empress Maud; soon after, however, changing sides, he declared for his brother, and exciting the people against the Empress, she was obliged to take shelter in the castle, where being closely be-

sieged, she caused it to be reported that she was dangerously ill; and then, after a suitable interval, that she was dead. After this, she was enclosed like a corpse, in sheets of lead, and was thus suffered to pass in a horse-litter, as if carried out for interment, through the army of the besiegers, a truce having been obtained for the purpose. When at a proper distance, she was freed from her dismal inclosure, and mounting a horse, she made the best of her way by Luggershal and Devizes, to Gloucester.

In the reign of Henry II. many privileges were granted to the inhabitants of Winchester, particularly that of being governed by a mayor, with a subordinate bailiff, in the year 1184. A terrible fire, which destroyed a great part of the city, about this time, very much checked its growing prosperity.

When Richard I. returned from his romantic expedition to the Holy Land, he was crowned in this city; although that ceremony had been performed at Westminster several years before.

King John frequently kept his court here; and his son, Henry III. who was born in the castle, was always called Henry of Winchester. In his reign, when the barons took up arms, Simon de Montfort seized this city, plundered the inhabitants, and, at the instigation of the priests, put all the Jews that could be found to the sword; but the barons being overpowered by the royal army, the King held a parliament, in which the grievances of the people were redressed.

It was in this city that Edmund Plantagenet, brother of Edward II. was beheaded, at the instigation of Mortimer, the favourite of the queen dowager.

In the reign of Edward III. Winchester was constituted one of the fixed markets, or staples, for wool. But the trade of the city had been much interrupted by the plague, which in 1348 spread over all England, and swept away great numbers of the inhabitants of this city. In the year 1363, the wool-staple was removed from hence to Calais, to the great impoverishment of the city, and injury of the factors,

who had expended immense sums in erecting new buildings, and other proper and necessary conveniencies for carrying on that trade. Some time after the removal of the staple followed the speedy decline and dissolution of the cloathing manufactories, and of all the other commercial and extensive branches usually carried on in this city, which were, in the course of a few years, either neglected or removed. These misfortunes being followed by continual migrations, whole streets were at length deserted, and left uninhabited; numerous houses fell down for want of tenants, churches mouldered away for want of parishioners to keep them in repair; the navigation became neglected and choaked up, and the appearance of trade and commerce, once so famous in this city, totally vanished, and gave place to adversity and depopulation.

Upon the death of Edward III. Richard II. was crowned, A. D. 1377, in whose minority the French landed at Portsmouth, which they plundered and destroyed; and marching up the country, besieged this city. But the inhabitants forming themselves into a military body, assisted by a great number of the clergy, furiously attacked the besiegers, and drove them back to their ships with great precipitation and slaughter.

In 1392, Richard II. held a parliament in this city.

About the year 1401, Henry IV. was married in the cathedral here to Joanna, Dowager Duchess of Bretagne; the ceremony being performed by the venerable Bishop Wykeham. And here his son, Henry V. gave audience to the French ambassadors, who came with proposals of peace; but their behaviour was so insolent, that the English soon after invaded France.

Henry VI. was a great benefactor to this city, which he visited several times. In this reign the inhabitants represented in a petition to the king, for the renewal of a grant made by himself 1440, that 997 houses were actually divested of inhabitants, and

17 parish churches shut up, so much was the trade and population of the place decreased.

In the year 1522, Henry VIII. and his royal guest, the Emperor Charles V. visited this city, and remained a week. On this occasion, the celebrated Round Table was new-painted, and an inscription in honour of the illustrious visitors placed beneath it.

When Philip landed at Southampton, to espouse Queen Mary, that princess met him at Winchester, where the ceremony was performed by Gardiner, and the marriage consummated in the episcopal palace.

Upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, the high sheriff of Hampshire, Sir Benjamin Titchborne, rendered himself remarkable for his spirited and decided conduct in proclaiming, in this city, James of Scotland king of England, without waiting for orders from the privy council in London, who had passed several hours before they could determine upon this important subject. In consideration of this service, the new sovereign granted to him, and his heirs in perpetuity, the royal Castle of Winchester, with an annual pension of 100*l.* during his life.

During the war between King Charles I. and his Parliament, this city suffered considerably from the depredations made on the ancient monuments, by the soldiers, who considered them as relics of idolatry; and by the demolition of the castle and fortifications, Bishops Castle, of Woolvesley, and several churches and public buildings, by Oliver Cromwell.

In the year 1665, Winchester was again visited by the dreadful plague, which at the same period was making such awful ravages in the metropolis. "The dead were here, no less than in London, carried out by cart-loads at a time, and buried in the eastern downs, as the turfy mounds there still indicate. Almost all the trade and mutual intercourse were at an end, and it was not without great difficulty that the necessaries of life could be procured; and the third great calamity, famine, was averted by inducing the country people to bring their provisions to a weekly

market, which was held with all the jealous precautions possible, upon a rising ground beyond the Westgate, where the obelisk is now erected. The custom was for the buyers and sellers to keep at a considerable distance from each other whilst they made their bargains: which being done, the commodities were left by the country people upon a large flat stone, now forming the basis of the said obelisk, and were fetched away by the inhabitants, who in return threw the money agreed upon into a vessel of water provided for the purpose."

During the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Winchester appeared to be in a fair way of regaining much of its former splendor, being the constant residence of the king, when business did not require his presence in London. He also purchased the site and remains of the ancient castle, and began to erect the spacious and magnificent palace we shall presently have occasion to notice.

The last event of any importance in the history of this place, was the trial and execution here of Mrs. Alicia Lisle, widow of the famous John Lisle, Esq. representative for this city, and one of the judges on the trial of Charles I.

This unfortunate woman, upwards of seventy years of age, was charged with harbouring known rebels, concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and although the jury repeatedly declared themselves not satisfied with the evidence of her guilt, they were at length compelled to find her guilty by the infamous Judge Jefferies, who presided on the bench. She was beheaded, in September, 1685.

The cathedral of Winchester is very justly deemed "one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes that have been transacted in it, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is enriched and hallowed."

It was originally founded by Lucius, the first Chris-

tian king of Britain, who is said to have consecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the fourth of November, A. D. 169. This stood about one hundred and two years, and was destroyed in the persecution of the Emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 266.

We find it afterwards restored, and consecrated by Constantius to St. Amphibalus, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the sons of Mordred took refuge in it, to avoid the cruelty of Constantine, who disregarding the sanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in the full enjoyment of its privileges, till the time of Cerdic, first king of the West Saxons, who driving away some, and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple. Kingelise, one of his successors, and the first Christian king of the West Saxons, again restored it, and demolishing the old cathedral, laid the foundation of a new one, A. D. 611, which his son Kenwalsh finished, who succeeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Algibertus were the two first bishops of this new foundation; but on some dispute, the see of Dorchester was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the bishopric, who afterwards falling under the displeasure of Kenwalsh, purchased the see of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the first simonial bishop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were seculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the persuasion of Bishop Ethelwold, in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who substituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The present edifice was begun, A. D. 1079, by Bishop Walkelyn, a Norman in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finished the tower, the choir, the transept, and probably the west end; accordingly the monks, in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom, passed with much state and solemnity from the old monastery to the new one, A. D. 1093, on the feast of St. Swithin, to whom it was con-

secrated; and in the most solemn procession translated the shrine of that saint to the new church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham, and at length finished by Bishop Fox.

After the dissolution, the present foundation was instituted, and the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consists of one dean, twelve prebendaries, six minor canons, ten lay clerks, or singing men, eight choristers, and other members. The revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 1507*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* the greatest part of which was appropriated to the new dean and chapter. The last prior was William Basyng, alias Kingsmill, who was made the first dean, and died A. D. 1548. Great part of the monastery and outbuildings of St. Swithin's were, about this time, demolished, as useless to the foundation; and the cathedral, since its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has borne the common appellation of Trinity Church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is 545 feet; of these our Lady's Chapel includes 54, and the choir 136. The length from the iron door, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the west end, is 351 feet; the length of the transepts is 186 feet; the breadth of the body below the transepts, is 87 feet; and of the choir, 40. The vaulting in the inside is 26 feet high: the exact height of the tower is 138 feet and a half, and its breadth 50 feet by 48. This tower is carried up but a very little height above the roof, not more than 26 feet, and has no proper finishing; but is covered in, as if the building had been left off: which, very probably, might be the case, for there is strength enough below to support a steeple higher than that of Salisbury. The prospect from the west end of the middle aisle to the east window, beyond the choir, must strike every mind susceptible of those "awful feelings that must arise from the contemplation of that greatness and extent which are peculiar to the proportions of Gothic architecture."

From the middle aisle we approach the choir, by a

stately flight of steps. At the entrance is a Grecian skreen of the composite order, designed by Inigo Jones, and erected at the expense of Charles I. In it are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compediments, wherein are placed bronze statues of James and Charles I. In the civil wars, the rebels, among other outrages, barbarously defaced and abused both these statues; but particularly that of Charles, attempting to break off the crown, and declaring, with malicious vehemence, 'that they would bring him back to the Parliament.' The stalls are of Norway oak, and are a masterly piece of Gothic spire-work, being at once elegant and majestic. They were erected by Prior Silkstede, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north side. On the same side stands the organ, which was removed thither by the command of King Charles I. from the skreen above mentioned, where it was justly supposed to intercept the view from the west to the east end. The stalls on the south side are bounded by the bishop's throne, erected by Bishop Trelawney. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles I. there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the first story or roof of the tower; on which account the side arches of the first story, being intended to be seen from below, are wrought and ornamented. In the area leading to the high altar is a plain raised monument, of a greyish stone, without any inscription, under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1000. This tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who stole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring set with rubies, said to be worth 500*l.* and a small silver chalice. With this area the presbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finished, in a different taste from that of the tower, and is separated on each side from the north and south aisles, by a well executed partition wall of open work. On the top of each wall are placed three shrines, or chests, beautifully

carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown on each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West Saxon kings, bishops, and some later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. These remains were thus carefully collected and deposited by Bishop Fox, A. D. 1525. The ascent to and area of the high altar is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary and schoolmaster of Winchester College, who dying A. D. 1700, bequeathed 800*l.* for ornamenting the altar. The woodwork about the altar was erected by Bishop Fox, but the canopy, with its festoons and other ornaments, were added about the time when the new skreen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors or entrance on each side, still remain, through which the priest approached the altar, from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewise remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, representing the Trinity. Behind is a very lofty skreen, or partition of stone, charged with most exquisite embellishments of Gothic workmanship, and infinitely superior, in point of finishing, to one of the same kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the Reformation, were filled with statues of solid silver, but are at present supplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before-mentioned. The skreen, side-partition walls, roof of the presbytery, and of the adjoining side aisles, with their walls and windows, were finished at the expense of Bishop Fox, A. D. 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. He likewise fronted the boundary of the choir on the outside, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his statue is placed, clothed with the episcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the east end in the same style; and it seems that he reduced the windows on the west side to their present form. During the civil

wars, the altar-skreen just mentioned was protected from the violence of the rebels, by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line just before it, so as entirely to conceal its beauties. Other parts of the church, however, did not escape the mistaken zeal of these enemies to all that was graceful or majestic; for, on the 16th of December, 1642, the soldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered the church, where they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the story of the Old and New Testament, in admirable imagery. They destroyed the organ, seized the rich tapestry, cushions, and vestments of the choir, with the vessels of the altar, threw down the communion table, and, carrying off the rails which encompassed it, they burnt them in their quarters.—After this they defaced many of the monuments; and, pulling down some of the chests which contained the remains of some of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones against the painted glass, which they destroyed throughout the church, except the beautiful window over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of several saints and bishops of this church, which being more out of their reach, and less exposed than the rest, is still preserved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand west window seems to be made up of the dispersed fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect. In this general destruction, however, the elegant tomb of William of Wykeham, was happily preserved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army, who, having received his education at the college of this city, held himself under an indispensable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder.

The east end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the south contains the tomb of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, by whom it was built. The rood loft of this chapel consists of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the sides are finished in the same taste; but the work has been

much damaged. Under the windows are several niches for statues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebuss on Henton, the place of the bishop's nativity, and partly on his name; the inscription, "*Laus tibi Christe.*"

The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by Prior Silkestede, and is used at present for morning prayers. The prior's name is on the roof; and on the sides, which were adorned with ancient paintings, are embossed the arms of England, of Silkestede, of the see, and a rebuss of T. Langton, as in the chapel just described, and who was bishop in the former part of Silkestede's priorate; for whom also a tun is introduced on the ceiling, the inscription, "*Ad gloriam Dei.*" The same embossments appear on the outside of the building, in the church-yard. On the north side of the Virgin Mary's Chapel is a small chapel, dedicated perhaps to St. Michael; as the portraiture of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of bishop Edington and dean Mason. Here is likewise the magnificent monument of the earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I. His effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same.

In the southern transept is another chapel, built, as some imagine, by Silkestede, which is called by his name. The elegant screen of this little chapel was at least erected by this priory; for on it is carved, in large ornamental Gothic characters,

THOMAS.

Some years since that part of the screen before the family vault of Serjeant Eyre, adjoining to this chapel, was beautified, and brought to its present perfection by that family.

The present chapter-house, being the western aisle of the south transept, was appropriated to that purpose, A. D. 1621. In the northern transept are some imperfect traces of ancient painting, supposed to re-

present the combat of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Danish giant Colbrand. About the middle of the great western aisle stands an ancient font; it is a square massy block of jet-coloured marble, in which a circular bason is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, supported by a plain pedestal of stone. The sides of the square are ornamented with rude bas-relievos, which seem to represent the miracles of some saint belonging to this church; and if we may judge from the style of architecture introduced in the carving on the south side, this singular monument of antiquity was the workmanship of the Saxon times. Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying-place of the Saxon kings, whose remains were collected by Fox, as before observed, and deposited in the chests on each side the altar.

At the east end of the southern partition-wall lies the body of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, the pious founder of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a most finished specimen of the improved Gothic; here is no inscription to his memory; but he is represented by the effigies of a skeleton. Within there is a small oratory, or chapel, called Fox's study, which he usually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finished; and the passion of our Saviour is represented over its altar in beautiful carved work. At the east end of the northern partition-wall is interred Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this see, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewise represented by the figure of a skeleton, which received great injury in the Civil Wars. He died A. D. 1555. The traverse wall, betwixt these monuments, under which is the entrance into the cemetery, or resting-place, has the arms of Charles II. at the top, and was formerly ornamented with the statues of several Saxon kings, bishops, &c. who had been buried near this spot, with their names inscribed under them, in Saxon characters.

In the area on the east side of this traverse wall is

a sumptuous and stately monument, to the memory of Henry Beaufort, son to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; he was bishop of this see, cardinal of St. Eusebius, general of the Pope's forces against the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigies are represented in the cardinal's habit; but the inscription is now totally lost.

Opposite to this, and designed in evident imitation of it, is the superb shrine and monument of William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, who died A. D. 1486. He is represented on his tomb in his episcopal habit, grasping his heart between his hands. The roof and spire work of his shrine is equal, if not superior, in exuberance of ornament, and height of finishing, to any structure of the kind in England. It was repaired by the master of Magdalen College, A. D. 1741. Westward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a bishop of this church, said to be Saint Swithin: it appears to have been formerly inlaid with brass, which was carried off in the civil war. Near this is a tomb raised somewhat higher than the pavement, said to be that of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, and original founder of Winchester Cathedral; but more probably that of Bishop de Lucius, who erected this part of the cathedral. At the bottom of the steps, on the south side of the choir, are two very ancient monuments, one of which has no inscription; the other belongs to the prior of the convent, who died in the year of our Lord 1295, and is thus inscribed.—

Hic jacet Willielmus de Basing, quondam Prior istius Ecclesiæ, cujus animæ propitietur Deus, et qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres annos et quinquaginta dies Indulgentiæ precipiet.

Here lies William of Basing, formerly Prior of this church, to whose soul may God be propitious; and he who shall pray for him shall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days.

The adjoining monument may with equal probability be his predecessor's, whose name was William de Basynge, and who died A. D. 1234.

Against one of the pillars in the body of the church is a stone pulpit, from whence orations or sermons were delivered; and has since been appropriated to that use by the Hessian chaplains, a little before their encampment near this city. Near this pulpit lay the remains of William Kingsmell, the first dean of this cathedral; near the choir is the tomb of William Eddington, Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1366.

This eminent prelate was offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury, which he rejected, saying, "If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the better manger." He was lord high treasurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church. He was succeeded in his episcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, so denominated from the village where he was born, which is about fifteen miles south-east of this city, in the road to Gosport; and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, built at his own expense, thirteen years before his death, for his private devotion. He erected this chapel between the very pillars where he performed his daily devotions in his younger days, against one of which stood an altar, anciently dedicated to the Virgin Mary: this chapel he dedicated also to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the same place as before. The bishop ordered his body to be deposited in the middle of this chapel, and appointed three monks to say mass for the repose of his soul. He died in September, 1404, in the 80th year of his age. The numerous legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations bequeathed by this great prelate, may be seen at large in his life, written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth. Though the bishop had no great share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastical knowledge. He was keeper of the privy seal, lord high chancellor of

England, and prime minister of state to king Edward III. who was stimulated by him to form those two great projects, which made his reign so glorious, first, upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, and second, upon instituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendix to the bishopric; Wykeham himself was the first, and the ensigns of that order are joined with the episcopal ornaments, in the robing of his effigies on his monument. He built the castles at Windsor and Queenborough for the said king, founded New College, Oxford, and St. Mary's College, in this city; he repaired a great number of churches in his diocese, among which he distributed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments; he repaired and amended the roads between Winchester and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almost impassable, making causeways, and building bridges, at a great expense: he likewise purchased estates to the value of 200 marks a year, in addition to the demesne lands of the bishopric of Winchester, that he might leave there some other memorial of his munificence, besides that of repairing and rebuilding the cathedral church.

Though the ornaments of his oratory were destroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before observed, and remains entire and unhurt; it is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it, and on a plate of brass running round the edge of the upper table is a Latin inscription, recording his virtues.

Besides the monuments in this cathedral already mentioned, there are several others erected to the memory of distinguished personages. The monuments of Bishop Willis, and Dean Cheyney, and the medallion of Bishop Hoadley, are particularly worthy of observation. An ancient figure of a crusader, of

the princely family of De Foix, in the north aisle, is also deserving of notice.

From the survey of the inside of the church we would conduct the spectator to the west end, which is a masterly specimen of the massy Gothic manner: it is finished with two small side spires, and a central pinnacle, in which is a niche and pedestal, containing an episcopal statue of William of Wykeham.

This venerable fabric having been lately repaired; in the mean time the lady's chapel at the east end was appropriated to the purposes of the choir, where, without the aid of the organ, the human voice was found to produce the most charming harmony.

On the south side of the church stood the monastery of Benedictine Friars, which was so long famous for its splendour, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, very little at present remains. The great cloisters of the cathedral formed an area in the southern church-yard, and were built against this side of the church, which, on that account, was not ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles as on the north side. The cloisters were destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Through an ancient portico, on the eastern square of these cloisters, near the deanery, they passed into the chapter-house, which has been long destroyed, and makes up part of the Dean's garden. This was a magnificent building of Norman workmanship, as appears by some of the pillars and arches which formed the seats still remaining in the walls; it was ninety feet square, and vaulted, having a large pillar in the centre to support the same; and covered on the outside above the dormitory with sheets of lead.

One of the most celebrated institutions at Winchester is the College, founded by Bishop Wykeham, between the years 1387 and 1393, situated to the south-east of the cathedral, just without the city wall. —Wykeham's charter of foundation bears date, October the 20th, 1382, at which time the whole establishment consisted of a warden and seventy scho-

lars. The building is exceedingly commodious, elegant and extensive. The front is 249 feet in length, and consists of offices on the western side of the gateway, and of part of the warden's lodgings on the east. Advancing through a spacious gateway, the canopy of which is supported by the mutilated bust of a king on one side, and a bishop on the other; evidently intended to represent the founder and his royal patron, Edward I. we enter the first court. "In the centre of the groining, under the tower of this gateway, are seen the arms of the former; and in an ornamented niche on the outside of it, we behold a large statue of his patroness, the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with a sceptre in her right hand, and her divine infant in her left. The middle tower, over the gate leading into the interior court, is ornamented with three beautiful niches, having suitable canopies and pinnacles to adorn them. In the centre niche stands the statue of the Blessed Virgin, as large as life, with a book in her left hand, and her right elevated towards the figure of the angel Gabriel, which occupies the niche on the same side, and appears to be pointing to a label, inscribed with the words of the salutation, 'Ave gratia plena.' The founder himself is represented in the third niche, with his mitre, and other episcopal ornaments, invoking the prayers of his holy patroness. The same figures are repeated in niches on the south side of this tower; whilst over the east end of the church a similar statue of the Blessed Virgin with that in front of the first tower is seen, but under a much more gorgeous canopy. Passing under the aforesaid tower into the second court, every spectator must be struck with the elegant and uniform style of the ancient buildings with which it is surrounded. In particular, the magnificent chapel and hall, which form the south wing of the quadrangle, being supported by bold and ornamental buttresses, and enlightened by lofty and richly mullioned windows, bespeak the genius of Wykeham, and fill the mind with admiration and

delight. Over the western extremity of the hall, and under a similar canopy to the last-mentioned statue of the Virgin, is the figure of St. Michael, transfixing the old dragon. A stately tower, with turrets, and pinnacles at the four corners, stands near the centre of the wing, built in the more ornamental style of the 15th century, it not being the work of Wykeham himself, but of Warden Thurbern."—*Milner's Winchester.*

The entrance into the chapel is by a vestibule, with a richly-ornamented ceiling. The interior has a very striking effect. It is 102 feet long, and 33 broad. The screen, stalls, and altar piece, are of the Ionic order, and were executed in the wardenship of Dr. Nicholas. The altar is adorned with a painting, by Le Moine, of the Salutation, and given by Dr. Burton, formerly head-master of the college. The east window is painted with the genealogy of Christ. The rest of the windows are finely ornamented with portraits of the saints, with their names written under them.

Among many other eminent literary characters, Sir Thomas Brown, Sir Thomas Wotton, Sir Thomas Rogers, and the poets Otway, Philips, Young, Somerville, Pitt, Collins, and Wharton, received the rudiments of instruction at Winchester College.

The ruins of Wolvesey Castle are to be seen at a short distance north-east from the college. Wolvesey Castle was a palace belonging to the bishops of Winchester, built A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, nephew to King Henry I. and brother to King Stephen. It was demolished in the Civil Wars, during the reign of Charles II. by the parliament's forces, under Sir W. Waller, who left no part standing that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed, escaped their fury, and still remains; but it is evidently of a more modern date than the original building.

Near to the west gate of the city are some small

remains of Winchester Castle, built by William the Conqueror, upon the site of one of which, according to tradition, was built by the renowned King Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn A. D. 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle; and we find, by a sketch in Speed, that the entrance from the west was over a bridge thrown across the western foss, leading to a gateway, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building; and it appears, by the same author, that it had outworks, with towers to the south. It was a gallant but not a great castle, bravely mounted on a hill, for defence and prospect. It was entirely demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in the Civil Wars of Charles I. except the chapel, which still remains as it was, a detached building. This chapel is a magnificent edifice, consisting of three aisles, 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth; the roof of which is supported by marble pillars of the Gothic order, and are allowed to be of excellent workmanship.

After the destruction of the castle, this building was appropriated to civil purposes; and has ever since borne the name of the Castle or County-hall. It is esteemed the best court in the western circuit. Over the court of Nisi Prius, above the judge's seat, hangs what is commonly called King Arthur's round table, which is eighteen feet in diameter. This piece of antiquity is said to be upwards of twelve hundred years' standing; though some authors affirm that it is of a much later date.

Adjoining to the chapel, and on the very spot where the castle formerly stood, Charles II. began a magnificent royal palace, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren, the first stone of which was laid March 23, 1683. It was intended by the king for his summer residence, and was to have been sufficient to entertain the whole court. But the sudden death of the king prevented the execution of the plan, and so completely has its original purpose been changed,

that after being frequently used as a prison of war, it was finally converted into military barracks for the district.

About the middle of High Street stands a beautiful cross, justly admired as a masterly piece of Gothic workmanship. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower step. It was erected by a fraternity of the Holy Cross, an order said to be instituted in the reign of Henry VI. This cross was repaired and new painted in the year 1770, at which time a scaffold was erected with an intent to pull it down; but fortunately by the diligence and resolution of some of the inhabitants, this curious piece of antiquity is still preserved.

The buildings devoted to religious purposes in this city and its suburb were formerly very numerous. The churches and chapels alone, it is said, amounted to upwards of ninety, of which number scarcely twelve now remain. The principal parish church, is that dedicated to St. Maurice: it was originally a priory, dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII.

The hospital of St. John, now called St. John's House, an ancient structure, on the north side of High Street, was originally founded as an hospital, and according to Leland, was built as early as the year 933, by St. Brinstan, bishop of Winchester. At the suppression of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII. the bare house with some few beds, were granted to the corporation, to be by them employed for the place of election of the mayor and officers, and for other public occasions. The hospital thus becoming the private property of the corporation, it was in a little time after converted into an assembly and ball-room, and used for entertainments of various kinds. It has since undergone great improvement: the principal chamber is sixty-two feet long, and thirty-eight feet broad, and twenty-six high. The chapel belonging to the hospital adjoined the east end. It is now used as a Free-School. On

the north of this hospital stands the commodious college, founded and amply endowed by William Lamb, Esq. in the year 1554, for six poor citizens' widows; each of whom has an income of three shillings per week.

There are several other charitable foundations in various parts of the city.

In the north quarter of the city is the celebrated monastery, first founded by King Alfred, and originally called Newen Mynstre, but afterwards Hyde Abbey.

This monastery was translated from the neighbourhood of the cathedral, by an edict of King Henry the First, A. D. 1121. The church, which was built with flint cased with stones, appears from its ruins to have consisted of three aisles, and to have been at least 240 feet long. Of the monastery nothing remains except some out-buildings, towards the street, and one gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit the head of a king. The same head occurs on a wall towards the south. Great part of the precinct wall is still standing. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally stood within the precincts, as did many parish churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the same stone, collected from the ruins of the abbey.

Next to this, in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery, called St. Mary's Abbey, founded by Alswythe, the wife of King Alfred, A. D. 900. It was situated near the house of Sir Paulet St. John, Bart. It originally consisted of an abbess and 21 nuns, and was valued at the Dissolution at 175*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* This part of Winchester is still called the Abbey; and Camden shews us that the ruins of it shewed it to have been a stately fabric. From this nunnery, King Henry I. took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm, the third king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

The hospital of the almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Sustern Spytal, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the present convent on the west.

The college of St. Elizabeth was founded by John Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, A. D. 1009. It stood in a meadow called St. Stephen's, near the present college on the east, and is thus described by Leland: "The college of St. Elizabeth, of Hungarie, lyith straite est upon the new college, (Winchester College), and there is but now a little narrow causey betwixt them. The myne arme, and stream of Alresford water, divided a little above the college, (Elizabeth College), into two armes, runnith on each side." He afterwards adds, "within these two armes not far from the college church of St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen."

On the north side of St. Mary's abbey stood the chapel of the Holy Trinity, consisting of a warden, and several priests.

Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars. The Augustine Friars were situate on the south side of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey Friars, or Minors, on the east, and the Dominicans on the north, just within the city. To these we may add the prior and brethren of St. Peter, in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalender.

The city of Winchester has been very much improved in appearance since the year 1770, when an an act for paving and lighting the streets was obtained.

A new market-house, in consequence of the pavement, was set on foot in 1772, and is a handsome and commodious building.

This city is remarkable for having been the first place in the kingdom, incorporated by a free charter, and governed by a mayor, alderman, &c. The corporation, by Queen Elizabeth's charter, consists of a

mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twenty-four common-council men, elected out of the free burgesses, whose numbers are unlimited.

The members are elected by this corporation; the number of voters at present is about 140. The returning officer is the mayor.

An extensive county goal, from the designs of Mr. Moneypenny, has been built in this city, and the internal arrangement is said to be according to the plan of Mr. Howard. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations, and a Roman Catholic chapel in St. Peter's Street, dedicated to that saint. This was rebuilt on the foundations of a more ancient structure, in the year 1792; the general idea was to give a modern imitation of the English, or pointed style, with its corresponding decorations in the middle ages. The building is coated with stucco, resembling free-stone, and has "mullioned windows, shelving buttresses, a parapet, with open quatrefoils, and crocketed pinnacles, terminating in gilt crosses." The windows are twelve feet high, and four feet six inches broad; the canopies over these rise from corbal heads of bishops and sovereigns, with their respective emblems; and the frieze is charged with the emblems and initials of St. Peter. A neat vaulted porch leads into the interior of older buildings, and many of the ornaments have a particular connection with the history of Winchester; others have been modelled from the antiquities that remain in it. The windows are glazed with ground glass, richly painted with quatrefoils and cross patees; and with the figures of the most celebrated saints and kings, that have flourished at Winchester. Opposite the windows, which are only on the north side, are paintings in *chiaro oscuro*, from scripture history. At the entrance of the walk, leading to this chapel, is a curious *Norman portal*, brought from the church of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, that stood on a hill to the north of the city. The mould-

ings of the arch are plain and under cut; they rise from two columns on each side, having bold capitals and bases.

Winchester has very little trade besides what arises from its advantageous situation, though the silk manufactory has been introduced of late years. All the public business of Hampshire, however, being transacted here, accounts for the number of the gentlemen of the law that live here. The upper classes of the inhabitants, with the clergy of the cathedral, being well educated, being fixed residents, live upon the most friendly and social terms, and the lower ranks are said to be more civil and better taught than persons in the same situation in most other places. The provisions which the neighbouring country produces, are of the best quality; the coveys also abound with game, and the rivers teem with trout and other fish. The buildings are generally disposed in parallel streets, branching off at right angles from the high street, which runs through the centre; the number of houses are 1,087, and the inhabitants 6,705, and and the markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A neat Theatre has been recently built for the recreation of the superior classes; and additional amusement is derived from the race ground, about three miles north of the city. Here is also a county hospital or infirmary.

LITERATURE AND LEARNED MEN.

Dr. Edward Young, author of the Night Thoughts, was born at Upham, in this county; Dr. Isaac Watts was a native of Southampton; Thomas Sternhold, the co-partner with Hopkins, the versifier of the psalms; Thomas Warton, a critic and poet; William of Wykeham; William Warham, Jonas Hanway, Jacob, author of the Law Dictionary, and Dr. Robert Lowth, were all natives of Hampshire.

The following newspapers are published in the county: the Hampshire Chronicle and Courant, at Winchester; and at Portsmouth, the Hampshire Telegraph; both once a week.

Pursuing our journey to Petersfield, at the distance of about two miles from Winchester, is the village of CHILCOMBE, where a kind of fair is held, previous to the Winchester August fair, on Magdalen hill.

Three miles from hence, on the left of our road, is Titchborne, the property and seat of Sir Henry Titchborne, Bart. a descendant from one of the oldest famllies in the kingdom, which was seated here before the Conquest. The present mansion-house has been lately erected, and is a handsome edifice.

Three miles north of Titchborne, upon the road from Winchester to Farnham, is the market town of

NEW ALRESFORD,

That is the ford of Alre, so called from the river of that name. It is divided into two parishes, viz. Old and New Alresford, but these are united in one rectory, which also comprehends the parish of Maidstead. The church of Old Alresford is the mother church, those of New Alresford and Maidstead, being only chapelries annexed. The church of the old town is a very neat structure, with a beautiful tower. On the east side of the church-yard, is the site of the manor of Old Alresford, whereon stands a handsome mansion-house, built by Captain, afterwards Lord Rodney. About a quarter of a mile, north-east of the manor-house, stands another mansion-house, built by James Rodney, Esq. about the year 1768.

Alresford Pond, to the south-west of the town, is a noble piece of water, covering nearly 200 acres, and belongs to the bishop of Winchester; there are several boats kept on it, and it is well stocked with water fowl. The causeway was orignally made at the expence of Godfrey de Lacy, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1215, when all the adjacent rivulets and springs were brought to centre in the pond.

The government of New Alresford is vested in a bailiff and eight burgesses. It formerly sent one

member to parliament, but the charter of the town has been long since lost. The weekly market is on Thursday.

The number of inhabitants of this place, according to the returns under the population act in 1811, appears to be 1,044.

At the distance of about ten miles from New Alresford, in the same road, is ALTON, a respectable market town, situated on the river Wye, consisting of three streets; the principal one is wide and modern; the church is small and neat. Here are several manufactures of druggets and serges, white yarn, and a variety of worsted articles, dyed in the wool, of peculiar quality.

The town is governed by a constable, has a good free-school, and a presbyterian and quaker's meetings; The market is on Saturday, and the town contains 2,316 inhabitants.

In this vicinity are several hop plantations.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of about eleven miles, we arrive at

PETERSFIELD,

A large and populous town, upon the great road from London to Portsmouth, is situated in the midst of a country that used to abound in oak timber.

It is a place of great antiquity, and was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It is governed by a mayor, assisted by the principal inhabitants.

This borough first sent representatives to parliament, 35 Edward I. but made no other return until the reign of Edward VI. The right of Election being in the freeholders of lands, or ancient dwelling-houses, or shambles, built upon ancient foundations, within the borough, all belonging to one proprietor; the nomination of the members is solely in this person.

Petersfield is a chapelry to Buriton, a small village about four miles to the south. Near the chapel is an equestrian statue of William III. standing on a lofty

pedestal, erected by the late William Joliffe, Esq. who was proprietor of the borough.

The number of houses in this parish, is 212; that of the inhabitants 1,280.

Journey from Romsey to Portsmouth, through Wickham and Southwick.

At three miles from Romsey on the left, near half a mile distant from the road, is Chilworth House, the seat of Peter Serle, Esq.

At five miles from Romsey, we cross the Southampton and Winchester great road; on the left is Stoneham park, the seat of J. Fleming, Esq. The park is extensive and well wooded, the grounds were laid out by Brown. Adjoining the house is the church of North Stoneham; against the south wall of which is a superb monument to the memory of Admiral Hawke, who was buried here.

At the Wood Mill, on the river Itchin, which we cross at Mans Bridge, are the curious works, erected by Mr. Walter Taylor, for the manufacture of blocks, pumps, &c. for the use of the navy.

About two miles and a half from Mans Bridge is Botley, a respectable village, having a considerable flour trade. The mills are worked by the water of the Hamble river, which is navigable for boats to this place.

A new road, from Winchester to Portsmouth, through Botley, has been made, at the suggestion of Mr. Cobbett; it turns off from St. Croix, and goes through Twyford and part of the Forest of Bere. It is very picturesque; the road, which is excellent, joins that to Southampton at Botley.

At Twyford are several seats, and one belonging to the Dowager Lady Mildmay.

About five miles from Botley, we pass through the pleasant village of Wickham, anciently the manor and seat of the family of Uvedale, one of whom, when constable of Winchester Castle, became the patron of William of Wickham, before-mentioned.

The road from Wickham to Southwick, a distance of three miles, leads along the skirts of the forest of Bere, over a sandy and gravelly soil. There was formerly a priory of black canons at Southwick, which flourished till the Dissolution. It had also a market and a fair, the former of which has been a long time disused.

Southwick is remarkable for having been the residence of Col. Norton, who dying in December, 1732, left a real estate of 6,000*l.* per annum, and 60,000*l.* in money to the poor, hungry, and thirsty; naked and strangers; sick and wounded; and prisoners, to the end of the world. He left his pictures and other valuable effects to the king; and appointed the parliament of Great Britain his executors. If the parliament should refuse the trust, he directed that it should devolve to the bishops. Trustees were soon appointed, by proper authority, to take care of this extraordinary legacy; but the will carried such strong marks of insanity, that it was afterwards set aside. Southwick Park is now the seat of R. Thistlethwaite, Esq.

About two miles to the west of Southwick is FAREHAM, a market town, consisting of 596 houses, and 3,325 inhabitants. The houses are tolerably well built; and during the summer season this town is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, and a commodious bathing-house has been lately erected. The town is governed by a bailiff, two constables, and two aleconners, who regulate all matters relative to weights, measures, &c. There is a good market on Wednesdays.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about six miles from Southwick, we arrive at

PORTSMOUTH,

The principal sea-port of the kingdom, situated on the south-west side of the Island of Portsea, at the mouth of a considerable inlet of the British Channel, called Portsmouth Harbour. According to Camden, Portsmouth derives its origin from the

retiring of the sea from the upper part of the harbour, which induced the inhabitants of Porchester to remove to Portsea Isle, and build the town of Portsmouth. It is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 501, by the name of *Portsmuthe*.

In the year 1193, Richard I. granted the town a charter of incorporation, with the privileges of an annual fair of fifteen days, and a weekly market.

It was first began to be fortified as a sea-port by Edward IV. Richard III. continued the works, and they have ever since been gradually extended, and encreased to their present state of perfection.

The great encrease in the naval establishment and trade of Portsmouth, and the consequent augmentation of the necessary buildings dependent thereon, at length rendered the town much too small for its population; the town of Portsea was therefore began to be built on the common, or Portsmouth common, about a century back, upon condition, however, that in case of the landing of the enemy the houses should be thrown down; but of this so little fear is entertained that it is now become larger than the parent town. It is now fortified as well as Portsmouth, and within its walls are the Dock-yard and Gun-wharf. This new town is included in the borough of Portsmouth, and is governed by the same magistrates, and participates in the same immunities.

From the great importance of Portsmouth, and its harbour, it may with great propriety be called the key of England; what greatly adds to this importance is, that the entrance into the harbour does not exceed in breadth the Thames at Westminster-bridge, although there is depth of water sufficient for the largest ships; and there is always such plenty of water within, that a first-rate man of war may at all times ride in safety without touching the ground, sheltered on all sides from the wind.

The mouth of the harbour is defended on one side by a fort called South Sea Castle, erected by Henry VIII. situated about a mile and a half from the town,

and on the Gosport side by four forts, besides a platform of twenty cannon level with the water.

One material convenience with respect to the harbour of Portsmouth is the safe and spacious road of Spithead. It is defended from all winds that blow from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. The bottom is perfectly sound and good, and the flux and reflux of the sea repair all the injuries done by the anchors. The limits of this road are exactly distinguished by buoys, properly placed for that purpose.

The Dock-yard contains such an amazing quantity of every thing necessary for the royal navy, and placed in so regular a manner, that it even exceeds imagination. There are seldom less than two thousand men employed in the Dock-yard, who in time of war, are all disciplined and formed into a regiment under the command of the commissioner who is colonel, the master-builder lieutenant-colonel, and the clerk of the checque, major. The docks and yards resemble at a distance towns; there being rows of dwelling-houses, built by government for all the principal officers.

On approaching the vast building called the Anchor Forge, the sight and hearing are both confounded by the terrifying din and Cyclopian scenes that spread through this abode of horrid imagery. The large and dusky figures of the workmen, sometimes glaring with the reflection of the immense fires, at others obscured, or dimly seen through the dismal volumes of smoke that arise "on all sides round;" the sullen sound of the enormous sledges, the lighter clanking of the hammers and the sparkling of the metal, as it is crushed into form by the descending stroke; all combine most powerfully to impress the mind with sensations of fearful admiration. The labour of the Cyclops in the caverns of Ætna cannot be more faithfully represented. Many of the anchors that are here wrought weigh from forty to ninety tons each.

The rope-house, where the cables are made, is nearly a quarter of a mile long, and some of the cables are so large that it requires above 80 men to work at them, and the labour is so hard that they can work but four hours a day.

The jetty-heads, with the basons and docks, together with the ships in the harbour, present a very grand and interesting spectacle; to which the capaciousness of the new range of docks, &c. greatly contribute. These immense works are rendered perfectly convenient for their respective purposes, and while the ships continue under repair are kept completely dry; though alongside the jetties in their immediate vicinity, the depth of water is so great, that the largest first-rates lie close to the shore. The rigging-houses deserve particular attention; as well as many other parts of this celebrated arsenal.

Great improvements have been made in all the departments of the yard within the last thirty years: and in addition to the other machines employed to facilitate labour, two steam engines have been set up, one of them on a very large and improved scale.

"Where such immense structures," observes a late writer, speaking of this yard, "as first-rate ships of war are constructed, and refitted in whole fleets with a degree of expedition, truly astonishing; machines, workshops, and magazines, must necessarily be of relative size and consequence." Every thing, indeed, is here upon a mighty scale; and abstractedly considered, the efforts of human industry appear too weak and impotent to atchieve the important works that are here displayed. But to what is the labour of man, practically exerted, absolutely incompetent? Even the inflexible oak here bends to the efforts of his power, and the proud fabric that stems the ocean's rush, and braves the horrors of the midnight storm, is indebted for its creation and security to his activity and persevering exertions.

Notwithstanding every precaution taken to prevent such a calamity, the dock-yard of Portsmouth has suffered several destructive fires. On the third of

July, 1760, just after midnight, a dreadful fire broke out in one of the warehouses in the dock-yard, containing pitch, tar, oil, and turpentine, with other combustible materials, which soon reduced it to a heap of ruins; but it did not stop here, for having communicated to another warehouse, containing great quantities of dry stores, the whole was soon destroyed. The general opinion was that it caught fire by lightning, it being a very tempestuous night; and had it not been for the great quantity of rain that fell during the storm, the conflagration, in all probability, would have extended throughout the dock-yard. The damage by this accident amounted to upwards of 50,000*l.*

A still more dreadfnl fire happened here on the 27th July, 1770. It was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drum beat to arms, and in a few minutes all the dock-yard appeared in a flame. It burnt with the most rapid fury, and, communicating with the hemp-house, consumed every thing in its progress, and was not stopped before seven in the evening. The damage done by this fire was estimated to amount to 149,888*l.*

The rope-house was again destroyed, December 7th, 1776; but assistance being immediately given, and the wind at the same time favourable, the flames were prevented from spreading further. In this instance the incendiary was discovered and executed at Portsmouth. His real name was John Aitkin, but he is more generally known by the appellation of *John the Painter.*

The municipal government of Portsmouth and Portsea is vested in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiff, and common councilmen. The borough sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation, the mayor being returning officer; the number of voters being about 110.

The population of Portsmouth and Portsea, according to the returns under the act in 1811, amounted as below, viz.

	Inhabited Houses.	*Inhabitants.*
Portsmouth - - - -	1084 - - -	7103
Portsea - - - -	5390 - - -	31365
Portsea-Guildable -	378 - - -	2099
Total - - - -	6852	40567

There are no buildings in Portsmouth deserving of the attention of the antiquary. The church is a stately edifice, with a tower, cupola, and lanthorn.

There are two weekly markets held on Thursday and Saturday, and an annual fair in July, that continues a whole fortnight.

The island of Portsea, on which Portsmouth stands, is about sixteen miles in circumference, surrounded by the sea at high water, on all sides; but united to the continent on the northern side by Port Bridge, which was formerly defended by a fortress. The island is defended on the land side by extensive fortifications, called the Lines, and next the sea by several batteries. Part of the manor belongs to Winchester College.

At the head of the narrow channel or branch of the sea which separates Portsea Isle from the main land, is the strong fortress called Porchester Castle. The precise origin of this structure is unknown; but this spot was certainly occupied by a fortress, that was successively possessed by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans; and the modes of building practised by the three latter are yet discoverable in the walls and towers of the present castle. By the Britons it was denominated Caer Peris; which appellation was altered by the Romans to that of Portus Magnus, from the Roman name of the harbour; its modern name of Port-Chester is evidently Saxon.

Porchester Castle is situated on a neck of land, jutting out a considerable way towards the middle of the harbour. It is a noble pile, of a quadrangular form, surrounding an area of between four and five acres, and is still in sufficient preservation to be used as a place of confinement for prisoners of war; from 3000

to 5000 of whom have been secured here at one time. The walls are from eight to twelve feet thick, and about eighteen high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet; it has eighteen towers, of various shapes and magnitudes, including those of the keep; and is defended on the north, west, and south sides by a ditch, varying in breadth, and fifteen feet deep; on the east are two ditches, which extend to the water, and have probably been filled by the influx of the tide. The entrance on the west side is thirty feet deep, and fourteen wide, under a square tower; on the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphynxes. In the east wall, nearly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions; there are likewise two sally-ports.

The keep encompasses a parellelogram of 65 by 115 feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside wall. One of these, which is much larger than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square; the fourth tower stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone; among them is one which appears to have been a chapel: the entrance is through a gate on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as parts of the walls, are now in ruins.

GOSPORT,

Which, in Leland's time, was only a village, is now a populous thriving town, regularly fortified on the land-side by a line of bastions, redoubts, counter-scarps, &c. that extends from Weovil to Alverstoke Lake. It is situated opposite to Portsmouth, on the west side of the harbour; but though on a different side of the water, and in a different parish, it is generally considered as a part of Portsmouth; boats are continually passing from one place to the other.

Gosport is a chapelry to the neighbouring village of ALVERSTOKE. The chapel is a neat structure, standing on the south side of the town. There are several charity schools in this place, which have been

established by subscription. Besides the King's Brewery and Cooperage, and other public buildings, there is a very extensive iron foundery, and several private breweries, in this place. Here are also several docks for repairing merchant ships; and a little to the south of the town is the Royal Hospital, at Haslar, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy.

The population of the parish of Alverstoke, including the inhabitants of this town, according to the returns under the act in 1811, amounted to 12,212.—The weekly market is on Wednesday.

Journey from Christchurch to Southampton; through Lymington and Lyndhurst.

On leaving Christchurch we proceed easterly, and, at the distance of about six miles, we pass, on our right, Hordell Cliff, situated in the parish of that name. It is about 150 feet perpendicular above the sea, and extends about a mile along the shore. After a severe frost, and when that is succeeded by rain, great variety of shells are found, and, from their shape, it appears that they are not common to this part of the world. A hard reddish stone is likewise found here, supposed to be only a petrifaction of shells, and of this the parish church, and other structures, are entirely built.

To the south of this cliff, at the extremity of the county, is Hurst Castle. It was first erected in the reign of Henry VIII. as a defence for the New Forest, and is joined to the main land by a broad beach, against which the sea, in stormy weather, beats with great violence. The walls are extremely thick, having several pieces of ordnance planted on them; and the castle has an absolute command of the sea on every side. It was to this place that the unfortunate Charles I. was brought prisoner from the Isle of Wight under the care of Colonel Corbet; and here he was closely confined during the space of three weeks, being denied the company and conversation of his friends, and even the benefit of fresh air, so that, had he not suffered soon after, it is probable, his

constitution being broke, he could not, in the ordinary course of nature, have long survived.

From Hurst Beach is to be seen at times an island (if it may be so denominated), called The Shingles.—Sometimes it is eighteen or twenty feet above the water, at other times entirely out of sight; sometimes it rises near the Isle of Wight, at other times nearer the Hampshire coast. It consists of a very extensive bank of loose pebbles, so near the surface that the force of the the tides and currents drive it from one side to the other, according to the direction in which they prevail.

Continuing our journey towards Lymington, we pass through MILFORD, a village, so named from a mill, which, according to Doomsday Book, was here before the conquest.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from hence, we arrive at

LYMINGTON,

Situated about a mile from the channel which separates Hampshire from the Isle of Wight. It is a small market-town, and agreeable watering place, upon the brow and declivity of a gentle hill, rising from the western side of the Lymington river. This elevated situation renders it free from noxious damps, and, being more exposed to the salutary sea-breeze, its air is seldom impregnated with fogs of any kind.—The town consists of one long regular street, sufficiently wide. The buildings which compose it are in general neat and decent; and some of the shops display a modern and fashionable taste. The houses, especially on the side of the street nearest the coast, have views from their windows and gardens of the Isle of Wight and the sea.

The bottom of the town is washed by an arm of the English channel, which, when the tide is at its height, presents to the eye a beautiful and extensive sheet of water. Ships of between two and three hundred tons burthen can at present commodiously lie within a few feet of its quay; but, should the mud continue to accumulate, as it has done within these

last sixty years, it is to be feared that the channel will not much longer admit them. It is but half a century ago that vessels of 500 tons and upwards could conveniently discharge their lading at Lymington quay. A causeway, thrown across the river to the north of the town, appears to have occasioned this very unfavourable circumstance, by presenting the freshes from carrying off the filth deposited by every tide. The intention in forming this causeway was to keep out the sea-water from the meadows above, which it does but very imperfectly.

Mr. Warner ascribes a British origin to this town, and that the Romans were acquainted with it is sufficiently proved by the great number of their coins found here. In Doomsday-Book Lymington is called *Lentune*, and appears to have been given by the Conqueror to Rogerius, or Roger de Yvery, the founder of the illustrious house of Yvery.

Lymington, considered in a commercial light, has little to boast. Its imports consist chiefly of coals from the northern counties; and its foreign exports are confined to salt alone. Its only manufacture likewise of any consequence is salt, of which various kinds, both culinary and medicinal, equally esteemed excellent, are made at the works contiguous to this town.

The superiority of this salt to that made in any other part of the kingdom (for the purpose of preserving), had, for a long series of years, rendered Lymington the most considerable place both for the manufactory and sale of this valuable article. When the salt-works were at their height, it is said that they annually paid into the exchequer, for duty alone, no less a sum than 50,000*l.* Since that time, being greatly undersold by the manufacturers of this commodity in the north and north-western parts of the kingdom the works have been on the decline.

Lymington has been of late years much frequented as a bathing-place, and, for the accommodation of the visitors there, two sets of baths have been erected, one situated at the bottom of the town, the other at about half a mile from it.

Lymington was a borough in the reign of Edward III. although its first return of members to parliament appears to have been in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, A. D. 1584. The right of electing members for its representation in parliament is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The number of voters is about eighty, the mayor being returning officer. This, however, was disputed about the beginning of the present century, by the commonalty of the town, who insisted on a joint right, and backed their pretensions by electing two members, different from those whom the corporation had returned. The affair was referred to a committee of the House of Commons, which having investigated their respective claims with accuracy, decided in favour of the mayor and burgesses. The borough has a charter from James I. but claims to be a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, without limitation. The mayor is annually chosen by the burgesses, within and without the borough, and sworn at the court-leet of the lord of the manor.

Lymington Church is only a curacy. From time immemorial BOLDRE, a small village, about two miles distant, has been its mother-church, and the vicar of that place has the right of nomination to the curacy.

This church divides the old from the new part of the High Street, and though originally a regular pile, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a spire in the centre, is now much disfigured with different alterations. The only sepulchral memorials worth notice, are a tablet surmounted by a fine bust, by *Rysbrach*, to the memory of Charles Colborne, Esq. who died in May 1747; and a neat mural monument with a bas-relief of shipping, by *Bacon*, in commemoration of Joseph Rogers, Esq. who died in the year 1795, Captain of the Quebec frigate.

Lymington has a good market on Saturday, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 13.

About two miles and a half north from Lymington, on the east side of the river, is BOLDRE, an ancient

village, mentioned in Doomsday-Book by the name of Bovreford. The church was built prior to the twelfth century, and exhibit some interesting specimens of early architecture.

The parish of Boldre is much indebted to the late Rev. William Gilpin, its late exemplary and celebrated vicar. A school-house has been erected, at the expense of 210*l.* and a permanent fund, producing upwards of forty pounds per annum, to provide the means of instruction, raised by the sale of this gentleman's drawings and sketches, since his decease, in completion of the plan designed and began by himself in his life-time.

The poor-house at Boldre is on a respectable establishment, to the plan and execution of which Mr. Gilpin very largely contributed. The Parsonage House at Vicar's Hill overlooks a very wide extent of beautiful scenery.

Walhampton, the seat of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart. is about a mile from Lymington. A swamp of 12 acres belonging to Sir Harry Burrard Neale has been formed into a lake, the sides of which are well wooded near Walhampton is Newtown formerly the property of the Mitfords, but now the seat of H. C. Plowden, Esq. The mansion is spacious and handsome, and from a circular room at the top there is a good prospect.

At BADDESLEY, a chapelry to Boldre, there was a preceptory of Knights Templars founded about the twelfth century. At this place was the famous *Groaning Tree*, which became the subject of much conversation about half a century ago, and is thus related by Mr. Gilpin: "A cottager, who lived near the centre of the village, heard frequently a strange noise behind his house, like that of a person in extreme agony.—Soon after, it caught the attention of his wife, who was then confined to her bed. She was a timorous woman, and being greatly alarmed, her husband endeavoured to persuade her that the noise she heard was only the bellowing of the stags in the forest. By

degrees, however, the neighbours on all sides heard it; and the circumstance began to be much talked of. It was by this time plainly discovered, that the groaning noise proceeded from an *Elm*, which grew at the bottom of the garden. It was a young, vigorous tree, and, to all appearance, perfectly sound. In a few weeks, the fame of the groaning tree was spread far and wide, and people from all parts flocked to hear it. Among others it attracted the curiosity of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, who resided at that time, for the advantage of a sea bath, at Pilewell, within a quarter of a mile of the groaning tree.

"Though the country people assigned many superstitious causes for this strange phenomenon, the naturalist could assign no physical one, that was in any degree satisfactory. Some thought it was owing to the twisting and friction of the roots: others thought that it proceeded from water, which had collected in the body of the tree: or, perhaps, from pent air: but no cause that was alleged appeared equal to the effect. In the mean time, the tree did not always groan; sometimes disappointing its visitants; yet no cause could be assigned for its temporary cessations, either from seasons, or weather. If any difference was observed, it was thought to groan least when the weather was wet, and most when it was clear and frosty; but the sound at all times seemed to come from the roots.

"Thus the groaning tree continued an object of astonishment, during the space of eighteen or twenty months, to all the country around; and for the information of distant parts, a pamphlet was drawn up, containing a particular account of all the circumstances relating to it. At length the owner of it, a gentleman of the name of Forbes, making too rash an experiment to discover the cause, bored a hole in its trunk. After this it never groaned. It was then rooted up, with a further view to make a discovery; but still nothing appeared which led to any investigation of the cause. It was universally, however, believed, that there was no trick in the affair; but that

some natural cause really existed, though never understood."

About four miles eastward from Boldre is BEAULIEU, a very pleasant village; the little river which runs through it being well stocked with fish, adds to its comfort as well as its beauty. Small vessels can come up to Beaulieu. The only manufacture carried on is that of twine and sacking.

In a beautiful valley, on the banks of the Beaulieu river, is the populous village of BUCKLAR'S HARD, chiefly inhabited by ship builders.

About three miles above Bucklar's Hard are the remains of Beaulieu Abbey, which was founded in the year 1204, by King John, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey walls, which included an area of near twenty acres, are tolerably perfect. The house where the abbot was lodged is now known by the name of the Palace; having been fitted up, by the predecessor of the late Duke of Montague as a mansion. An old stone gateway, which was the porter's lodge, is still standing. On the front of the dwelling-house is a handsome canopy, with a niche. The ancient and elegant vaulted hall is almost the only thing worthy of notice within doors.

To the east of this building is the ruin of another, which was probably the dormitory of the monastery. There are several cellars under it. The ancient kitchen is also to be seen; the old refectory, or dining-room of the abbey, now forms the parish church of the village; in the inside may be seen the curious oaken roof, and an ancient pulpit.

About three miles north of Boldre, on our road to Lyndhurst, is

BROCKENHURST,

A very ancient village, noticed in Doomsday Book by the name of Broceste; its church is also mentioned, which is yet standing, and although much disguised, by repairs and alterations, still claims the attention of the antiquary. There are two venerable trees in the church-yard: a noble oak, 25 feet in circumference;

and a stately yew, more than 60 feet high, and 15 in girth.

A little out of the road, on the left, adjoining the church, is Brockenhurst House, the residence of —— Morant, Esq. It commands a very grand forest view, in the highest style of picturesque beauty. Watcombe House, situated in the same part, claims our notice on account of having been once inhabited by Howard, the philanthropist.

A mile further, just out of the road to the right, are the traces of a Roman camp, now known by the name of Buckland Rings, or Castle Field; its form is that of a long square, rather rounded at the corners, according to the Roman mode of encamping; the area of which is about 200 paces in length, and 170 in breadth. The works are all entire, except the front towards the river, which wss demolished, half a century ago, by a farmer, for the purpose of enlarging his fields. It was defended by three ramparts, and as many ditches; the ramparts seem to have been about 20 feet high.

About two miles from Brockenhurst, on the left is New Park, a spacious inclosure, four miles in circumference. It was first used to secure stray cattle, forfeited to the lord-warden of New Forest; but in the year 1670, Charles II. set it apart for the reception of a particular herd of red deer, which he had procured from France. It is now converted to the infinitely more beneficial purposes of a farm.

About a mile and a half from New Park, on the left of our road, is Cuffnells, the seat of Mrs. Rose.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about three miles from Brockenhurst, we arrive at LYNDHURST, a small village of considerable antiquity, noticed in Doomsday Book, under the name Linhest; where we also find that it existed prior to the Conqueror's survey. Our monarchs who were fond of the chase, held their court here in the hunting season. A large square building, with a turret at each corner, in the middle of the village, was formerly used as

the king's stables; and it has been converted into a military barrack.

Lyndhurst may be considered as the capital of the New Forest. The forest courts are held here; and here stands the principal lodge, now called the King's House, which is the residence of the lord-warden.—Though this building may probably occupy the site of an ancient hunting-palace, it is not very old. His present majesty resided here in June, 1789, nearly a week; being the first royal visitor that Lyndhurst had seen since the time of King Charles II.

An ancient stirrup is preserved here, said to have been worn by William Rufus, at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel.

From Lyndhurst we pursue our road over the New Forest, and passing through the populous villages of Redbridge and Milbrook, at ten miles from Lyndhurst, reach Southampton. Having already described the town of Southampton we shall now take the road to Leap, the common place of embarkation, from this part of Hampshire to the Isle of Wight.

About a mile from Redbridge, we pass through ELING, called Edlinges in Doomsday Book; where it noticed as a place of some consequence.

Three miles from Eling is DIBDEN, a small village of great antiquity, and remarkable for its beautiful scenery.

Two miles from hence is HITHE, a beautiful little hamlet, situated on the margin of Southampton Water. Between this place and Fawley is Cadland, the seat of the hon. Colonel Murray. At Fawley there is nothing particularly remarkable. In the neighbourhood is Eaglehurst, more generally known by name of Luttrel's Folly; being a whimsical kind of building, originally intended for a prospect house; now the property of the Earl of Cavan. About a mile from Eaglehurst, on a tongue of land, running into Southampton Water, stands Calshot Castle, built by Henry VIII. About four miles from Fawley, on

the sea-shore, nearly opposite to Cowes, is LEAP, a small hamlet, inhabited by fishermen. Here embarking for the Isle of Wight, we reach

WEST COWES,

About sixteen miles from Southampton, and two and a half from Leap. The town stands on the declivity of a hill, and is the principal port of the island. The situation is airy and healthy, as well as convenient for sea-bathing. West Cowes has a castle, built by King Henry VIII. in 1539. There is nothing worthy of particular remark in its construction. EAST COWES, a small town, on the opposite shore, had its castle also in former days, as we are informed by Leland in his Itinerary. From Cowes we proceed to

NEWPORT,

About five miles distant from Cowes. This is a pleasant and populous town (the capital of the island), governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The corporation sends two members to parliament. The river Medina forms a navigable communication, for vessels of small burthen, between Newport and Cowes. The town is well paved, and the streets are kept clean.

The Free School which is a handsome room, is remarkable for having been the place in which the commissioners from the parliament held a conference with Charles I.

Near Newport, on the road to Cowes, are spacious newly-erected barracks.

About a mile and a half westward from Newport is Carisbrook Castle. The village is situated just below the castle.

Mr. Warner thinks that a British town or city stood somewhere hereabout; as he observes "Caer broc (the probable original name,) is a Celtic compound, signifying *the city or town of Yew-trees.*" The parish church is a very ancient building, even dating its first foundation before the Conquest. Carisford had

formerly a convent of Cistercian monks, on the site of which stands a farm-house, called the Priory.

Carisbrook Castle is a venerable monument of antiquity. Nothing certain can be said as to its age. It is highly probable that both the ancient Britons and the Romans might have availed themselves of this advantageous situation; but, however that may be, no part of the present building can lay claim to so high an antiquity. It is said to have been re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, one of the lords of the island. It was again repaired in Queen Elizabeth's days.

The most remarkable particular respecting this castle is its having been the prison of Charles I. The window at which the monarch attempted to escape is still pointed out to those who visit Carisbrook.

From Carisbrook we proceed through a pleasant valley to SHORWELL, four miles distant. This village has a very ancient church. From Shorwell we turn to BRIXTON two miles farther. The arable land in this part of the island is remarkably fertile. From Brixton we proceed through the villages of Mottesston and Brook to Freshwater Gate, near which is Freshwater Cave, a fine natural curiosity, formed by the agitation and influx of the waves. It is about forty yards in depth, and 30 feet high.

About five miles from hence is

YARMOUTH.

A borough town, and a place of the most consequence in the island; it possesses the advantage of a pleasant situation. Yarmouth is nearly opposite Lymington; and packets ply to and from these towns every day, unless prevented by tempestuous weather. A castle was erected here by Henry VIII. the establishment of which is still kept up. It has a governor and a few gunners.

CALBOURNE, about six miles from Yarmouth, is a pretty retired village, with a pleasant parsonage.—Two miles from hence is Swainston House, the seat

of Sir J. Barrington, and Newport four miles farther. From Newport we take the road to Wootton Bridge, a causeway thrown across Wootton river, to detain the tide, which flows up here, for the purpose of working a mill. In this neighbourhood are some remains of Quarr Abbey, founded by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, in the 32d Henry I. Its situation is pleasingly secluded, with a beautiful water view. Three miles from Wootton Bridge, on the left, is BINSTEAD, a beautiful village, rendered more so by the parsonage-house, which is quite in cottage stile, and particularly picturesque. Two miles farther, we reach RYDE, a populous place, and the principal port on this side of the island, from whence embarkations are made for Portsmouth, about seven miles across. About a mile from Ryde is St. John's, the seat of E. Simeon, Esq.; and three miles from thence, The Priory, the seat of A. Hanwe, Esq. A mile further is St. HELEN'S GREEN, and four miles from hence is BRADING, a small market town, of considerable antiquity; its church is said to be the oldest in the island. Brading Haven, when filled by the tide, is a fine piece of water; but when the tide recedes, exhibits a disgusting tract of naked mud, some hundred acres in extent, which might possibly be recovered from the sea.—From Brading we proceed to Sandown Fort, a regular square building, flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a wet ditch. As this fort commands the neighbouring flat ditch, it is kept in good repair. Near this fort is Sandham Cottage, the villa of the late John Wilkes, Esq.; commanding a beautiful prospect of the whole of Sandown bay.

Returning to Newport, we take the road from thence to STANDEN, to NITON and UNDERCLIFF, remarkable for its romantic beauties. From hence we proceed to SHANKLIN, a neat and pleasant village. Shanklin Chine, at a small distance, is well worth a visit, on account of its curious chasm and fall of water.

The following is a sketch of a most delightful ride for those who wish to see the beauties of the Isle of

Wight: from Ryde to St. John's, 1 mile; by Westbrook to the Priory, 3 miles; to St. Helens, 1 mile; over St. Helens Green and North Mash to Brading, 4 miles; over Garbridge, Sandown Level, and Royal Heath to Shanklin, 4 miles; and by Luccomb to Bonchurch, 2 miles; to Steephill, 1 mile; St. Lawrence's, 1 mile; by the church, by the left hand road immediately under the cliffs to Mirables, 1 mile and a half; to Niton, the same, thence to Knowles and Petlands turn at the direction to the left, instead of the right hand, which takes you to Niton over St. Catherines Down to Chale, 2 miles; cross Chale Green to Shorwell, 4 miles and a half; to Brixton, 2 miles; Thorley, 3 miles; to Yarmouth, 2 miles; if you intend to go to the Needles, take the first turning on the left beyond Brook Church over Compton Down and Ashton Down, to Beacon and Warren House, to the Light-house at the Needles. From Shorwell a beautiful ride goes all the way over Brixton Shelcomb, Tapnel, and Aston Downs, in a direct line to Freshwater Gate Inn, the Needles, and Yarmouth. By Yaverland we observe Hermit's Hole, a curious cavity in the Culvers Cliff; by Sandown Level, the Fort. At Shanklin the Chine. At St. Lawrence, the Vineyard; at Merables, its picturesque walks; rocky scenery at Knowles and Pitlands, and beyond these, Black Gang, a tremendous chasm.

For a more detailed and circumstantial account of this beautiful Island, we refer the reader to Part 46, of The Description of the British Isles, and to the "Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Hants," forming a part of that elegant and interesting work, lately completed in twenty-five volumes, entitled "The Beauties of England and Wales."

INDEX.

Agricultural Societies, 37.
Alicia Lisle, Mrs., Trial of, 100.
Alresford New, 120, 121.
Alton, 121.
Andover, 40; Canal, 41.

Baddesley Chapel, 87.
Baddesley, 134.
Basing, or Old Basing, 47.
Basingstoke, 44; Holy Ghost Chapel, 45.
Beacon Hill, 92.
Beaulieu Heath, 87; Abbey, *ib.*
Bevis, Mount, 82.
Bishop, Waltham, 90.
Bishop, Wykeham, 98.
Blundin, Mrs., buried alive, 46.
Bogs, cautions against, 37.
Boldre, 133, 134.
Botley, 122.
Bramshill House, 54.
Brixton, 140.
Broadlands, 68.
Brockenhurst, 136, 137.
Broughton, 91.
Bruce, King of Scotland, 52.
Buckland Rings, 86.
Bucklers Hard, 87.
Burhill, 42.
Bursledon, 90.

Cadland, 87.
Calbourne, 140.
Calshot Castle, 138.
Cannon's Lodge, 51.
Carlsbrook Castle, 139, 140.
Castle Malwood, 60.
Charles I. 130.
Chilcombe, 120.
Chilworth House, 122.
Cheyney, Dean, 110.
Christchurch, 61, 62; harbour of, 65.
Clausentum, 79.
Cranbury House, 89.
Cross House, the, 83.
Cuffnells, 137.

Danebury Camp, 40.
Dibden, 87.
Dock-yard, Portsmouth, 125; fires at, 126; population, 127; church, 128; markets, *ib.*
Dogmersfield, 53; park, *ib.*
Danbury Hill, 42.
Dunwood Camp, 66.

Eaglehurst, 138.
East Cowes, 139.
Eddington, Bishop, 109.
Egbury, 42.
Eling Church, 87.
Ellengham, 55.
Elm, the groaning, 135.
Elvetham House, 54.
Emma, Queen, 95.
Exbury House, 87.

Fairs, 26.
Fareham, 90.
Farm Houses, and Cottages, 34.
Fisheries, 33.
Fording-bridge, 55.
Forest, the New, 56, 57; beauties of the, 59.
Fourposts Village, 85.
Freemantle, 86.
Freshwater Gate, 140.

God's Hill, 55.
Gosport, 129; public buildings, 130.

Hackwood Park, 47.
Hengestbury Head, 66, 86.
Hertford Bridge, 54.
Hinton House, 87.
Hoadley, Bishop, 110.
Hordell Cliff, 130.
Hursley, 89.
Hurst Castle, 86, 130.
Hurstbone Priors, 43.

Implements, 36.
Isles, Topographical sketch of the British, 140.
Ivory bone pins, 82.

Laverstock, 44.
Lee House, 88.
Lilly the Grammarian, 53.
Literary Characters, eminent, 113.
Longbank and Gormsdyke, 51.
Longslade Bottom, 59.
Lymington, 131; church, 133.
Lyndhurst, 137.
Maplederwell Hatch, 51.
Maud, the Empress, 96.
Merdon Castle, 89.
Milbrook, 86, 138.
Milford, 131.
Minerals, 38.
Minstead, 60.

Mottisfont House, 92.
Moyles Court, 55.

Netley Abbey, 84; Fort, 85.
New Forest, 86, 138.
Newport, 139, 141.
Newspapers in the county, 119.
Norman workmanship, 111.

Oak, the Cadenham, 59; another celebrated, 60.
Odiham and Castle, 52; church, 53.
Okebury, 42.
Overton, 44.

Paper Mills, 44.
Paultons, 67.
Petersfield, 121.
Petty, Sir William, 67.
Porchester Castle, 128, 129.
Portsea, 128.
Portsmouth, 123; harbour, 124.
Portswood Green, 89.
Priestlands, 86.
Priory of St. Dennis, 90.

Redbridge, 41, 90, 138.
Redrice, 40.
Ride, sketch of a delightful, 142.
Ringwood, 56, 88.
Rivers, 32.
Road, ancient military, 31, 51.
Rockstone Lane, 89.
Roman remains, 79, 91; wall, 80.
Round table, the celebrated, 99.
Rumsey, or Romsey, 66; Abbey church, 67.

Sambornes, the, 92.
Shanklin, 142.
Sherborn, west, 51.
Shorwell, 140.
Shingles, the, 131.
Silchester, 50.
Somerford Grange, 87.
Sopley, 61.
Southampton, 69; water, *ib.* Chapel of the Domus Dei, 72; conspiracy at, *ib.* Castle, 73; Church of St. Michael, 74; of All Saints, 75; of Holy Rood, 76; hospital of God's House, 76; annual fairs at, 77; ba and chalybeate spring at, 7 trade and population of, 7 tour round, 83.
Southwick, 123.
Standen, 141.
Statue, a fine Equestrian, 47.
Stockbridge, 41, 91.
Stoneham Park, 122.
Strathfield Saye, 48.
Swathling, 89.

Tenures and leases, 35.
Tilney Hill, 48.
Titchborne, 120.
Tithes, 35.
Twyford, 89, 122.

Vine, the why so called, 50.

Undercliff, 141.

Walhampton, 87, 134.
Wallop, Upper and Lower, 39.
Wallop Down, 91.
Warton, Dr. Joseph, 46; Thomas B. D. *ib.*
Wastes, 37, 38.
Weston, 83.
Weyhill, 41; fair, 42.
Whitechurch, 43.
Wickham, 122.
William Rufus, death of, 60.
William of Wykeham, 109, 110.
Willis, Bishop, 110.
Wilverley Enclosure, 87.
Winchester, chief city of th Belgæ, 93; under the Saxons 94; destroyed by the Danes 95; under the Normans, 96 during the civil wars, 99 visited by the plague, *ib.* Ca thedral of, 100 to 108; Chapte House, 112.
Winchester Cross, at, 115; St John's House, *ib.* Monastery the celebrated, 116; St. Mary's Abbey, *ib.* Market House 117; Gaol, 118.
Wolvesey Castle, 113.
Woolston House, 83.

Yarmouth, 140.

THE END.

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